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DECIDED ECONOMY.

Mr. and Mrs. Blossom were new stars of a fine brilliancy, but of small magnitude, in the society of Warrensburg.

Alexander Blossom and Minnie Blossom had been married for one short year, which time seemed to them just one long summer's day.

There are several married people unlike Alexander and Minnie, for these were never happy except when they were together, and when they were together never unhappy for a moment. When Alexander came in from business he always instituted a search for the brown-haired, brown-eyed girl who was waiting for him, and when he began to despair she would start out of a certain passageway with a gay laugh and ask him where his eyes were.

Of course, under these circumstances, it was necessary for her to take a good, square look in his eyes to determine if they were the same as ever, and then occurred some of those manifestations which foolish people call foolishness, and which only stopped when the genial housemaid came to announce that dinner was served. Of course, the housemaid did not say: "Dinner is served;" her proclamation verbatim was: "Come now," but the meaning was the same.

I have omitted to say that Minnie was not very tall; that she was remarkably healthy and deliciously plump. Her lips were as near bursting from fullness as cherries after a rain; her forehead was low, and her eyebrows, heavier than the ordinary, made her just so much more magnetic.

There was nothing wonderful about Alexander. You will comprehend Alexander at once when I say that he received $100 a month which he did not earn. However, he firmly believed that in some mysterious way his labor brought large returns to his employers.

With $100 a month the Blossoms had to live. Fortunately, they had no rent to pay; the market books under Minnie's care figured up reasonably, and the domestic was kind enough to demand but $15 a month.

One day Alexander came home from his alleged business looking nice and sweet, and also looking for Minnie. The latter rushed out from the unexpected place in which she always hid, caught him around the neck, asked him where his eyes were, put a rapturous kiss just below his camel's hair mustache, and cried:

"What do you think?"

The sagacious husband implanted a rapturous kiss just below where Minnie would have had a splendid brown mustache had she been in that line, and he replied that he did not know. He also demanded advice as to what it was appropriate to think.

Minnie then explained that a letter had come addressed to him that looked like wedding cards; that she had—had opened it, and it wasn't wedding cards at all.

Some men, hearing of a mysterious letter opened by a loving wife, would have experienced a feeling of vague unrest. Not so Alexander. He silently weighed the merits of some hasty falsehoods and inquired bravely what the letter was.

"An invitation to join the Warrensburg Social Club," said Minnie, "and I have been thinking of it all the afternoon."

So she had, in her womanly way, she had been thinking what dresses she could wear. "Isn't it nice?" she cried. "Now, say we can go."

"Of course we can go."

The unguardedness of this answer was essentially masculine. Women, on the contrary, always begin by refusing, and afterward allow themselves to be argued into anything whatever.

"Then you must get a dress suit," said Mrs. Blossom.

These were, indeed, strange words. They conveyed the revolting idea that the fashionable Alexander had nothing in dress more formal than cutaways or Prince Alberts.

How, then, had he been married? The explanation throws light on a very dark passage in Mr. Blossom's life—his dress suit had been pawned; and worse, the time of redemption had expired.

"I can't go," he said, resigning himself to Fate with a large F.

"That's it," cried Minnie, delighted, "I've been figuring it all up and you can go."

Here she ran into the next room, and in one second returned with a sheet of legal cap bearing very illegal-looking figures.

"Now, look at this"

Alexander looked; and I have to record that he was not shocked. The figures and their method were about as nearly like those of an ordained bookkeeper as Mr. Blossom's own.

"We've got to be economical for two months, you see," said Minnie. "There it is, all on paper."

The indisputable document ran thus:

"Grocer, $56; Jane, $15; butcher, $15; coal, 8$; everything else $10: altogether $78—$78 out of $100 leaves $22—say $30; two months, $40."

"One of these suits doesn't cost more than that, does it?" she asked confidently.

"Costs $75," replied the gloomy Alexander.

"Humph!" cried Minnie. "Can't you manage? If it were a $75 dress, $40 would be plenty."

Alexander shook his head.

"But the club meets early in the evening," persisted Minnie. "Couldn't you get one that would do—ready made, or something?"

Alexander was pained. He said he trusted she did not speak in earnest.

"Dear!" cried Minnie in despair, "what can we do? We can't take boarders, and you can't be a book agent. I wish somebody would leave us some money."

"So do I," murmured Alec with feeling.

"I know what," cried Minnie, with sudden brightness.

"Don't you ask your father for money," said Mr. Blossom, sternly.

"I don't intend to."

Alexander seemed to think she might have been a little more willful on this point. But he tried to look much relieved, and issued another command that she was not to go in debt. Her assent to this was immediate. Alexander had no more to say.

The next day Minnie, in pursuance of her idea, went by stealth to the clothing emporium of Warrensburg and demanded the price of dress suits. The answer was $75.

She then asked the price of the cloth. This was a great surprise to the tailor. He affected to solve an intricate problem, and finally coming out with a mathematical flourish of his pencil, said:

"Twenty dollars."

"How much for cutting out?"

"Well," said the tailor, "hem! let me see. You wouldn't want it made up here, you think? Well, coat, vest and—about $13.20."

"I should like to get the cloth and the cutting both for $30, if you could," said Minnie, faintly.

"Well," answered the tailor, patronizingly, "that's it: we couldn't. You can't get English goods, you know, at American prices. We have cheaper goods, but—"

"I should want this," said Minnie.

"Well, as the best figure on that I'll say $33. We don't make anything on it, anyway."

Mrs. Blossom was not deceived, but she pretended to be, and with another exertion of courage asked for a month's credit. Then she directed the cutting to be done by Alexander's measure, already with the tailor, and the next day carried her bundle in triumph to her dressmaker. That was her idea.

Her dressmaker, of course, was one of that infinite number of sewing women, found only by sheer good luck, who are called "jewels" by feminine gossips, and who charge two prices. They are said to be "reasonable" as distinguished from the real modiste.

According to immemorial usage among dressmakers, this particular "jewel" of Minnie's did not set a price, but she said it was a "splendid plan" that she would try, and that she would make everything "satisfactory."

What can be more satisfactory than satisfactory? Minnie departed in great spirits.

Time rattled on and brought the night of the club's first meeting.

The Blossoms' acceptance had been duly sent, and Alexander had been complacently informed that a dress suit would be provided.

He trusted to his wife implicitly, believing not that in two months she would create a wonderful novel, as ladies so easily do—in other novels—but that she would pursue the more useful and perhaps more womanly plan of calling on her father. Men are so tardy in conceding to their wives other than domestic virtues. But one man was about to have his masculine prejudices swept away.

The important night having rolled into Warrensburg, Minnie bade her dependent husband to "come up and get ready."

He went. The bundle was brought out for him to open.

It was a regular tailor's box (such was Minnie's craftiness) and lo! on the collar of the coat was the glorifying name of a New York tailor. Minnie, of course, had obtained the name of her father and sewed it on with her own fair hands.

Alec, with a full heart, donned the suit and stood before the mirror. He cast two careful, comprehensive glances at the trim reflection, clasped Minnie to the new coat and exclaimed in many raptures:

"You darling! It's—it's the regular thing!"

"Are you satisfied?" asked the wife, wishing him to commit himself beyond retracting before she divulged the low origin of the suit.

"Of course," cried Alec, warmly, wishing to be even a woman so that he could gush a little. "Satisfied? Why, it's one of Ackerman's best—that's what it is. See the way it fits. I could tell that was Ackerman a mile off."

When he had raved for ten minutes Minnie confessed the history of the suit. "So you see, after all," she said at last, "we women do know something."

Mr. Blossom looked at the coat more critically, trying to detect a blemish, but he couldn't.

"Are you still satisfied?" asked Minnie. He had to admit that he was.

"Now, how much do you suppose it cost?"

Mr. Blossom couldn't tell. "Now a tailor"—he began.

"Tailor!" cried Minnie. "You mean robber. I counted on just $40, and out of that I have this suit, which you say you like, and this dress of mine. You would have paid $75 for the suit alone. To-morrow I shall go and pay up, and I warn you that every cent I have left out of the $40 I shall spend on candy, every single cent." For Minnie had the woman's love of extravagance after all.

So this was Mrs. Blossom's triumph. Not a gentleman at the club was better dressed than her husband.

They were both in raptures, Alexander especially, when he had convinced himself that this suit did not proclaim to the world the disgraceful truth that it had been constructed by a dressmaker.

The next evening when Mr. Blossom came home and instituted the search for Minnie, she did not leap out at him from her old, unthought of hiding place. She was in her room and crying.

"What is the matter?" asked Alexander.

She did not reply at first, but still kept her head from him, but when she had been wrought up to the proper state of sympathy and alarm she cried a little more bitterly than before, and unconsciously relaxed her grasp upon a piece of crumpled paper.

Alexander divined that this dingy scrap was the source of the trouble, and picked it up. It contained atrocious writing executed in red ink, and looked like the work of a dynamiter. But it was not so brief. It began:

"Mrs. Blossom to Mrs. Darden, man Dress Suite," and after eighteen or twenty lines of trimmings, linings, buttons, extra cloth, making, etc., culminated in "totle $30."

Under this "totle" Minnie had written in trembling figures what she owed the tailor, $23, and then she had made a "totle" of her own. The dress suit had cost her $72.

"You hate me," she sobbed, "you'll think you've married a simpleton."

Alexander was not distinguished for a keen insight into human nature, but with so beautiful and appealing a creature as Minnie in tears, who would not know the proper chord?

"Simpleton!" he cried, and distrusting the power of words alone, he seized her by the waist, "sae jimp," and gleefully whisked her about the room.

"So you want a compliment on your financiering? You shall have it. You have got a thing worth $75 for $72; made $3 by simply turning over your somewhat dimpled hand. Simpleton, forsooth; you are a money grubber! Take me to the theatre, capital! and I will give you the supper afterward. Eh? What do you think of that?"

Minnie, flying from tears to smiles, foolishly thought Alexander more adorable than ever, and that evening, at the play, although it was a very fatal tragedy, they successfully maintained the highest spirits.

Better than all, when the story was related to Minnie's father, he—knowing how to strike the right chord—immediately presented her with a large check as a guarantee that her first charming futile efforts at economy were properly appreciated.

Beginning of the End.

His best friend would not have called old Sokitup a temperance man. For years everything of a fluid nature had been swallowed up by him with a savageness that betokened a powerful thirst.

At last nature struck and brought him up short with the jumps, liver and last, but not least, dropsy.

A friend called on him. "How are you, old man?" said the friend.

"Very bad," said Sokitup, "they're coming to tap me to-morrow."

"Well, perhaps you'll get all right then," said the sympathizer.

"I'm afraid not," said the sick man; "nothing in this house ever lasted long after it was tapped."—London Fun.

A BATTLE ROYAL.

While the number of persons in India who lose their lives by serpents and wild animals, as returned each year by official record, is so great as to amaze us, I am satisfied that not more than two-thirds of the actual number are returned. I passed five years in that country, most of the time in the interior among the natives, and I know how impossible it is for officials to collect anything like trustworthy statistics under this head.

The head men of villages are supposed to report to certain officials, but they do so only under pressure. Where a report would give a district a bad name, it is altered and amended, and no doubt the Government connives at this. The amount of money paid out as bounty each year to the slayers of serpents and wild animals is enormous, and it is increasing yearly, proving that all attempts to even lessen the general evil have resulted in failure.

The tiger, hyena, tiger wolf, wolf, and other dangerous beasts have been driven back as towns and cities have been built up, but they have not been exterminated nor have their numbers been greatly lessened. In 1883 a tiger killed a man within three miles of the railroad depot at Hyderabad. In that same year a tiger carried off and devoured an English girl from the suburbs of Bengalore. Deadly serpents are a terror to-day in the outskirts of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, and other seaports.

Under the tropical heat of India animal and insect life is called into being so rapidly, and nature furnishes such bountiful nourishment that it will ever be a country of danger. I have had a tiger sniff at me as I lay wrapped in my blankets in a jungle camp a hundred miles from town, and I have entered a bedroom in a house in Calcutta to find that a cobra held possession.

From the Bengal line on the north, to the city of Hyderabad on the south, and from Sonpur in the east to the seacoast on the west, lies a great territory without a railroad crossing it. Several large rivers cut through it, and there are various military roads, but Nagpoor is the only town of any importance. This area of country is hill, valley, plain and jungle, and a great army might march through it and across it and back again, and not frighten its perils away.

It was from Nagpoor that I went out on a commission for an animal house at Amsterdam—one of the most singular orders we ever got. It was for a den of poisonous snakes for an American circus, and it was expressly stipulated that no serpent whose bite was not known to be fatal should be accepted.

Having constructed the proper cages and collected a party of natives with experience, we started off and made a two days' journey to the south. This brought us into the hills and jungles, with animal life as plentiful and as savage as before the English set foot in India.

We made our headquarters at a village called Boorghat, and were assured that we would have no trouble in loading a ship with poisonous reptiles, to say nothing of wild animals. The head man informed me that thirty-three of the villagers had lost their lives within twelve months by snake bites, and that no record had been sent to Nagpoor, as required by law.

"It would give us a bad name, and do nobody any good," he explained.

"But they want to publish the figures in England and elsewhere," I protested.

"What nonsense!" he exclaimed, "Who will care to read such a record?"

There were, he assured me, in the jungles about the village at least a dozen species of poisonous serpents, and that the loss of life in the village from this cause averaged five persons a month. In one year his people had killed and received bounty on eight thousand serpents, but the number had in nowise diminished.

He gave us many hints of caution, but we had been in the country long enough to know that the only precaution a man could take was eternal vigilance.

On the first night of our arrival a large snake was killed by crawling within twenty feet of a group at a camp fire. There were but two of us white hunters, and they gave each of us a hut to himself.

Before we turned in for the night the place was thoroughly searched, the bedding beaten with sticks, and small fires were built outside.

Soon after breakfast next morning a boy came running in with the news that a large snake had been seen to enter a deserted hut about forty rods away. We at once set off with our outfit, which consisted mostly of nets, and when it was found that the hut had only a single opening—the doorway—we soon had a net drawn across it.

Then some of the men and boys began pounding on the hut with clubs and making a great row, and directly the snake made a rush. He was caught as a fish traps himself in a pound net, but he did not submit until after a tremendous struggle. The natives called him an *Indur*, but in appearance he greatly resembled the American blacksnake. He was nine feet long, ringed with orange, and was possessed of great strength and a terrible temper.

After he had tired himself out we landed him in the cage, and to prove to us that he was poisonous a piece of fresh meat was held out to him on the end of a stick. In fifteen minutes after he had struck it the meat turned green, and in half an hour it smelled so horribly that we had to throw it away.

We did not get through with this first capture until about noon, and directly after dinner a woman came in to tell us that a sampur was basking in the sun on a flat rock. This serpent was as much dreaded as the African malabar, being ready to attack human beings on sight, and having a strength and temper which render him a dangerous antagonist. We must find him asleep and steal upon him unawares or some of us would forfeit our lives.

A scout was sent out, who came back to report that his snakeship was lying in his coil in a convenient spot for our operations, and we moved upon him. As an offset for his dangerous characteristics nature makes the sampur hard of hearing and a heavy sleeper.

Using the utmost caution, our head native approached with a cast net, and by a successful throw made the dangerous fellow a prisoner. It took us three hours of hard work to get him into the cage, and he did not quiet down until he had thrashed himself sore.

It was not much of a feat to secure the serpents we wanted, and in the course of a fortnight we were ready to pull up stakes. Then occurred an incident which almost made an old man of me in an hour.

The hut I occupied had been used as a storehouse. On each side of the single doorway was a stout fence of poles running out about twenty-five feet, thus making a lane or passage about three feet wide. When the house was filled with grain a sentinel watched at the mouth of this lane. Only one person could go or come at a time, and each was under supervision.

They had slung a hammock for me so that I faced the door and looked down this lane when lying on my right side. Each night a fire was built just at the mouth of the lane, and there were so many other fires scattered about that we felt safe from tigers or serpents.

On this night I turned in at about 10 o'clock. Half an hour later it began to rain heavily, and in a few minutes all the fires were out. The rain continued until after midnight, and then it cleared up and the moon rose. I had slept for an hour, and awoke just as the light of the moon came over the jungle.

It shone full upon the lane, and the first thing my eyes rested on was a large cobra making its way toward me. We had seen none of them in our two weeks' stay, but I knew the species directly I caught its motion. My two guns were in the hut.

To spring out of the hammock and seize one of them and fire at the serpent was the work of ten seconds. That was my programme, but as I made the first movement I found myself fast. I had not removed my trousers, and the buckle had worked itself down among the fibres and become fast.

I had only time for the one effort. To get clear I must dump myself out on my knees, and the serpent was too near for that. The cobra might flee in affright, but it was more likely to spring upon me. And suppose there was a pair of them, and that the other had already entered the hut!

In ten seconds after this thought came to me I was in a cold sweat, and so weak that I could not have stood on my feet. The slight movement I had made alarmed the cobra, and he coiled himself and waited fully two minutes before coming on again. I ought to move and also use my voice, but for the life of me I could neither raise a finger nor utter a sound.

The serpent might have been ten minutes crawling the fifteen feet which brought him into the hut. As soon as he was over the threshold he was in the darkness, and I could no longer see him.

I heard him crawling about over the dried grass on the floor, however, and knew that it was only a question of minutes when he would seek a closer acquaintance with me. He might not strike me at once. The cobra never attacks unless cornered. It never strikes a sleeper.

My hammock was slung about three feet from the ground. After a few minutes I heard the snake crawling toward me, and I prepared for the worst. When I turned in it was very close and oppressive. I had, therefore, thrown the blankets out of the hammocks. The cold rain had chilled the snake, and he was looking for warmth.

The blankets were on the ground and this fact prevented him from coming into the hammock. I could not see him, but I could hear and scent him as he twisted about and finally curled down. When he had become quiet I felt that I had a chance for my life. I would wait until he was asleep, and then make a sudden spring and a rush. If I waited until daylight aroused the natives, the cobra would certainly bite me.

I was cooler now, and I waited from twenty to twenty-five minutes before moving. I was just planning to dump myself out of the hammock, when the moonlight revealed a new and unexpected danger.

Standing at the mouth of the lane, and looking straight in upon me, was a tiger. That he had entered the village in search of prey I knew by his demeanor. That he was an old tiger and a man-eater one could see by his lordly air. Instead of coming in from the jungle, he had come across the open and cultivated land, and my hut was first in his path.

I did not believe he would enter the hut. The lane would look like a trap to him, and he would perhaps fight shy. After looking at me for perhaps two minutes, the tiger moved out of sight, and presently I heard him stealing around the hut looking for an opening. There was no other, and he returned and surveyed me again.

While my eyes were wide open, I did not move a finger, and the animal no doubt believed me asleep. He probably saw the blankets on the ground, but I don't think he suspected the presence of the serpent.

When the tiger finally entered the opening and began to approach me I gave myself up for lost. With this feeling came that of coolness, and I was never more clearminded in my life.

For a moment I forgot the snake, but presently, as the tiger was within ten feet of the doorway, I heard the serpent utter a low hiss and move about. The tiger had evidently heard me. He skulked over the ground exactly as you have seen a cat, making no more noise than a mouse.

When he reached the doorway and stood with his forepaws on the threshold my heart stopped beating. His next move would be a spring, and he would find me helpless.

There was an interval of thirty seconds. My sight went away from me. I was half dead with terror. I faintly remember hearing a hiss and a snarl, and all at once I rose.

It was to see the cobra and the tiger rolling over and over in the lane, and raising such a row that the whole village was aroused in a moment. I saw all the fight, but remember very little. Serpent and tiger rolled away down the lane and then back again, the one hissing like a steam engine and the other roaring and growling. In ten minutes it was over, and both were dead, and then I fainted away, and was unconscious.

The cobra had bitten the tiger in more than fifty places, and the tiger had used his teeth and claws to tear his enemy.

THE TURKISH LAMPLIGHTER.

His Primitive Way of Performing a Useful Function.

This functionary is a tall and gaunt old Mussulman, with a fierce mustache, an embroidered scarlet jacket, and a huge "fustanelle."

He carries a ladder, a box of lucifer matches, and a huge green cotton umbrella. He plants his ladder against the wooden post, on the top of which a common tin lamp is insecurely fastened, and taking off the glass chimney opens his umbrella to keep off the wind.

The handle of the umbrella is tucked under his arm, and then balancing himself on the rickety ladder he proceeds to strike a light with his lucifers, carefully protecting the sputtering flame with both his hands.

Naturally this is a slow process, and by the time the dozen lamps are lighted everybody is safe at home, for the citizens do not go out at night, but retire to rest at a very early hour.

Rough on Boston.

A distinguished looking man was arrested in Philadelphia the other day for scandalously crooked walking.

On examination it was found that he was not drunk, but had lived in Boston for sixty-five years and had become so used to crooked streets that he couldn't walk straight.—Boston Post.

HER CHANGE OF OPINION.

"It's such nonsense!" said Mrs. Carlton Ray, with a toss of her bright chestnut curls. "One would think you were a child, Addy, playing with your dolls!"

As Mrs. Carlton Ray and her daughter, Adela, sat on the cool piazza of the fashionable summer hotel, the casual observer could hardly have distinguished without a second glance which was mother and which daughter—both were so young and fair.

Mrs. Ray was a dimpled, rosy little widow, with eyes as blue as the midsummer sky, a complexion like a rose-leaf, and a mouth which smiled at you like that of a six-months' old baby; while Adela, tall and dark, with soft hazel eyes, and dark brown braids, had a gravity of manner far more natural in seeming than that of her mother.

"One can't help one's heart, mamma!" pouted Adela, evidently taking umbrage at her mother's lecture.

"Oh, fiddlesticks!" said Mrs. Ray. "Don't talk about hearts, Addy; it's a mere physiological term."

"But, mamma, I love him!"

"There it is again!" sighed the dimpled widow. "Love! Why, Addy, I'm astonished at you!"

"Well, mamma, what am I to do?"

"Do? Why, look out for an eligible *parti* of course, with lots of cash and a house in Madison avenue, and a yacht, and all that sort of thing, if you must fall in love."

"It's a very plain to see that you never were in love, mamma."

"No; nor anyone else, Addy. Depend upon it, it's all pretty phrases out of storybooks. Love means a nice establishment, with plenty of money, a cottage at Newport during the season, and a stylish wedding."

Adela shook her head.

"It's all very well to talk, mamma," she said with a little sigh like the stirring of a zephyr; "but for all that, I love Guy Hawkesworth."

"Guy Hawkesworth, indeed!" echoed the little widow scornfully. "Why, he hasn't a penny in the world!"

"But he is so intellectual, mamma!"

"Intellect won't keep the pot boiling, child, and Greek roots aren't half so good as turnips for everyday use."

"Mamma!"

"Addy, it's all nonsense! I won't hear another word."

"But he is coming here to-night, with his uncle, mamma, to call."

"Very well; then we'll take particular pains to be not at home."

Addy pouted, and even cried a little, but her mother was relentless.

"It is just the old days of your childhood over again, Addy," said Mrs. Carlton Ray, laughing, "when I used to take away the scissors to keep you from hurting your blessed little fingers. There's no use crying; you can't have the scissors, *ma petite*. I never did see such a goose in all my life as you are."

Consequently, Adela Ray was not a little surprised, a few days subsequently, as she entered the parlor, to see her mother chatting on the sofa with the identical Guy Hawkesworth and his uncle—the latter a tall, stylish-looking man of three or four and forty, with jet-black hair, and a skin bronzed by exposure to the suns and winds of a tropical climate.

"Mamma," she cried, when the guests had finally taken their leave, "how on earth came you to see them?"

"I couldn't help it," said Mrs. Carlton Ray, with a slight gesture of impatience. "That stupid Thompson showed them right into the room before I could get a chance to slip upstairs."

"How handsome Guy's uncle is!" cried Addy enthusiastically.

"Handsome!" echoed Mrs. Carlton Ray carelessly. "Do you call him handsome? He is altogether too dark for my fancy."

"I wonder if he is rich!" said Adela reflectively.

"Rich? No. Guy was telling me his history—such a romantic one—how he had lost all his fortune in the diamond tracts of Brazil."

"Then he won't do for me to bombard with my fascinations," laughed Addy.

"No, certainly not," said Mrs. Carlton Ray decisively.

"Well, mamma, you needn't speak so sharply," said Addy in a plaintive voice. "Of course, I was only in jest about it. Why, he is old enough to be my grandfather."

"Nonsense, Addy, he's only forty-three years old."

"Isn't that rather ancient?"

"Indeed, no—it's just the prime of life."

Addy looked at her mother in some surprise.

"Well, mamma," she laughed, "have it your own way."

"There is no way about it," said Mrs. Carlton Ray. "Do run upstairs and get my parasol, Addy—it's just the pleasantest time of day for a walk."

And the pretty little widow was unusually silent and thoughtful for the rest of the bright midsummer day.

"Mamma," said Adela gleefully one morning, "I've got good news for you."

"What is it?" asked Mrs. Carlton Ray, glancing up eagerly from her book.

"Major Truefitt is to be here to-morrow—the rich widower that half the girls in town are raving about."

"What of it?"

"What of it, mamma? Isn't he as rich as Croesus?"

"Rich!" echoed Mrs. Carlton Ray, with a slight accent of annoyance in her voice. "It seems to me that this world of ours is getting more and more mercenary every day."

Adela stared; she was quite unused to the enunciation of this strain of sentiment from her mother's little cherry-red mouth.

"Mamma, what is the matter?"

"Don't be a goose, Addy; what should be the matter?"

And Mrs. Carlton Ray escaped out of the door before Adela could ask any more questions.

"At all events," thought Addy, "I'll sew the blue ribbon on my Indian muslin dress. Mamma used to talk a great deal about my making myself charming in the eyes of the rich Major Truefitt, when he came, and there's one thing quite certain—Guy Hawkesworth likes blue, so it won't be love's labor lost."

So Addy sat down singing to her work.

To transpose a well-known saying, Major Truefitt came and saw, but Adela Ray conquered.

The old major, within a month of his arrival at Seaside Point, fell desperately in love with the tall, dark-eyed lassie, whose jetty curls hung like the tendrils of a vine round her blue-veined temples, and laid his tough old heart and his vast fortune, jointly and severally, at Addy's dainty slippered feet.

"I'll see what mamma says," said the beauty demurely, but within herself she determined to be true and constant to poor Guy Hawkesworth, who had not a penny of his own beyond the salary he earned as contributor to half a dozen fashionable magazines and a

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - SEPT. 14, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND, of N. Y.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
H. B. McCOLLUM, of Susquehanna Co.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY MEYER, of Allegheny Co.
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS
ELECTORS-AT-LARGE,
JON. R. MILTON SPEER, Huntingdon,
HON. JOHN M. KEATING, Allegheny,

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	David W. Sellers	15	Alvin Day
2	Michael Magee	16	William Dent
3	A. H. Ladner	17	Russel James
4	Wm. J. Latta	18	H. H. Woodsll
5	John Taylor	19	Herman Bosler
6	Franklin Walden	20	Wm. A. Garman
7	Geo. W. Fawling	21	William Maher
8	James Smith	22	John H. Bailey
9	Dan'l H. Schweyer	23	J. Huckenstein
10	W. H. Given	24	William F. Lantz
11	Charles Robinson	25	David S. Morris
12	J. B. Reynolds	26	Jas. H. Caldwell
13	Edw. J. Gaynor	27	S. T. Neill
14	Simon P. Light	28	J. L. Brown

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
A. V. DIVELY, of Blair county.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, of Johnstown.
JOHN S. RHEY, of Ebensburg.
FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN J. KINNEY, of Tunnelhill.
FOR POOR DIRECTOR,
JAMES A. WHARTON, of Clearfield township.
FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
C. A. BUCK, of Carrolltown.

"SEE, what a rent the envious Casca made!" is what Harrison said when he examined the Republican platform's denunciation of trusts and read Blaine's declaration that trusts are all right.

JUSTICE SHIELDS, of Iowa, has decided that the ruling of the Supreme Court allowing the transportation of liquor into the State carries with it the right to sell. This tends to destroy the effect of all State prohibitory laws.

WHEN high tariff organs give the real reason why, in 1880, woolen weavers averaged $7.50 per week in wages in Rhode Island and $24 per week in Utah, they will also explain the main cause of the difference in wages between this country and England.

THE House has passed the bill that the President asked for to give him proper authority to act in retaliating on the Fisheries matter. The Senate will squirm a good deal, but it must pass the bill, or be put in a deeper hole than it got into when it rejected the treaty.

IT is queer, but nevertheless a fact that in Minnesota the Republicans are running their candidates on the Democratic platform of Tariff Reform and Tax Reduction. The g. o. p. is reduced to severe straits when it is for High Protection in Pennsylvania and for Tax Reduction in Minnesota.

SENATOR BECK, who, by virtue of his position on the Finance Committee, is the leader on the Democratic side in tariff and revenue matters, will not be able to join in the anticipated debates over the Allison or the Mills bill. The Senator is under treatment for heart disease at Fortress Monroe, and will not be in his seat again this session.

CONGRESSMAN BUTTERWORTH, of Ohio, one of the leading Republicans in the country, thus unloaded himself to the Republican National Committee:

"I have yet to see or hear a Republican who does not favor revision of the tariff. From Maine to Texas, or from the Atlantic to the Pacific. I do not think you will find one. The only question to be decided by the people is how the revision shall be accomplished."

J. MILTON TURNER, of St. Louis, formerly Minister to Liberia under Mr. Hayes, who is now Chairman of the Colored National Democratic Committee, says that in the West, especially in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, the colored vote will be about equally divided between the two great parties. There will be about 100 colored speakers upon the Democratic side.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S letter of acceptance which was given to the public on Monday, is an able and fair statement of the issues before the people and in harmony with his messages to Congress and the Democratic platform. It is highly commended by the press and like all the rest of President Cleveland's utterances, goes direct to the point and reiterates the maxim that unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation.

THE condition of this year's corn crop is 102 against 62 at this time last year, and a yield much exceeding two thousand millions of bushels is probable, while the acreage of oats is 3,809,830, far larger than ever before, and the yield is estimated at an average of no less than 40 bushels an acre. The cotton crop, too bids fair to be exceptionally large, and with short grain crops in Europe we have open to us a market at good prices for all our surplus. The prospect could hardly be brighter.

THE greatest political demonstration ever held in New York, was that which turned out on Thursday night of last week to welcome Judge Thurman the next Vice President. Judge Thurman had been attacked in the afternoon by cholera morbus, and was advised by his physician to not exert himself but the Old Roman insisted on appearing at the meeting. He was, however, unable to address the vast crowd that turned out to greet him and was compelled to return to his hotel. He is now, we are glad to say, fully recoverd.

AT the meeting of the Democratic Senatorial conferees for this district in Altoona, on Tuesday last A. V. Dively Esq., of Altoona, was nominated on the 6th ballot. The conferees from Blair county were H. A. McFadden, Esq., Hollidaysburg; V. D. Hudson and Chas. H. Odenwalder, Altoona, and Cambria county was represented by P. F. Kirby, Wilmore; W. A. B. Little, Allegheny township; Edward F. McNellis, Johnstown. The ballots up until the sixth stood three for Mr. Dively the delegates from Blair county voting for him while the Cambria county delegates voted for F. A. Shoemaker Esq., of Ebensburg. On the 6th ballot, Mr. Dively received four votes giving him the nomination which was afterwards made unanimous. Mr. Dively, on being notified of his nomination appeared before the conference and in a brief speech accepted the nomination and pledged himself to use his best efforts to secure his election. Mr. Dively is a member of the Blair county bar and possesses all the attainments necessary to make an able and fit representative of this Senatorial district. We shall at some future time refer to his candidacy. The conference before adjourning adopted the following resolutions.

We, the Democratic conferrees of the Thirty-fifth Senatorial district of Pennsylvania, in conference assembled, do hereby heartily and unqualifiedly endorse the administration of President Cleveland as wise, judicious and patriotic and as conducted for the best and sole interest of the people of the United States, irrespective of party and station.

That he has ever had the best interest of the laboring men at heart and carefully looked after the interest of the soldiers, their widows and orphans, attested by the large number of pension bills which he has approved, and his action in all pension legislation has been wise, just and prudent.

We heartily endorse and commend the National Democratic candidates to the full support of the Democratic party and to the suffrages of the people at large.

We hereby commend to the support of the Democratic party of Blair and Cambria counties and to people of all parties in this Senatorial district, the candidacy of A. V. Dively, this day nominated for the office of State Senator, as a candidate deserving the hearty and earnest support of all voters in the district, as he is a man in all respects eminently qualified for that office, and if elected will fill the position to the honor and profit of his constituents.

THE Republican campaign liar says the Pittsburg *Post*, has hung himself with his own rope again. He worked himself into a frenzy about the conflict between Democratic factions in New York and the result is that David Bennett Hill was re-nominated on Tuesday by acclamation. The figments about the bitter warfare between Governor Hill and President Cleveland have been disolved into thin air. The fact of the matter is that no such strife ever existed. Mr. Cleveland has not concerned himself with the gubernatorial candidates of New York as was right and proper. And the warning factions in New York will bury the hatchet and all turn in for Cleveland.

The Mugwumps may fight against Hill's election. They probably will. But this has nothing to do with the support of Cleveland by either the Hill men or the Mugwumps. They are all for Cleveland. Mr. Hill is a strong man, strong enough to carry his State without the support of the Mugwumps or George men. There is no reason to doubt that he will come in with a handsome majority in November. And as Cleveland and Thurman will have the support of all of Hill's supporters, and that of the Mugwumps and George men as well, they are doubly sure of a big plurality in the Empire State.

DURING the past two weeks we have talked with a number of prominent Democrats from all parts of the county who were here in attendance at court, and all assure us that the prospects of the Democracy for a large and full vote were never brighter. There are no disensions this year of any consequence and the National and county tickets will have about the same vote which will be largely increased over last year and our majority in November will not be far from 1,000. Cambria county's natural majority is about 1,000 and a Presidential campaign is advantageous to the county ticket in bringing out a full vote. The committeeman in each district should see to it in time that arrangements be made to get out every Democratic vote.

A BILL has been reported in the Senate by Senator Sherman and the Finance Committee which is in direct opposition to the theory of Mr. Blaine that Trusts "are legarly private affairs," declaring unlawful and void "all arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts or combinations between persons or corporations designed or which tend to advance the cost to the consumer." But Mr. Blaine need not be alarmed, as this year every Republican leader seems to have a platform of his own, and in some States, like Minnesota, the g. o. p. is running on the Democratic platform.

CAPTAIN ANDREWS who sailed from Boston on the 18th of June in a small boat only twelve feet long, called the Dark Secret, and who intended to cross the Atlantic in his frail craft after being buffeted about by the big waves for sixty days and getting but little more than half way across, finally abandoned his little boat and has returned home on a Norwegian bark. Captain Andrews was almost exhausted when picked up and after some hesitation agreed to get aboard the Nor and come home. He was about 1,600 miles from Boston when picked up.

ON Wednesday the New York Democratic State Convention re-nominated David B. Hill for Governor by acclamation and adopted a platform commending President Cleveland's letter of acceptance and hails "with patriotic satisfaction the bold, aggressive and statesman like message of Cleveland upon the fisheries question, vindicating the rights and proclaiming anew the dignity of American citizens and congratulating our country in that it has a President, who kowing the right dares to maintain it."

THE election in Maine on Monday last went Republican by about 18,000 majority, about 2,000 less than the majority for Blaine in 1884. The same ratio will give the Democrats every doubtful State.

Mr. Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

The letters of acceptance from the candidates of the two leading political parties may not possess any additional value because of the extended period of their incubation, yet public attention will unquestionably be the more urgently drawn to these documents by reason of the unusual interval of time between the work of the nominating Conventions and the promulgation of the candidates' replies.

In the case of Mr. Cleveland's acceptance, which the *Record* lays before the public to day, both his partisan supporters and those who may be politically opposed to the President will undoubtedly agree that it was well worth waiting for. Patriotic in spirit and in sentiment, direct and lucid in statement, cogent and concise in argument, and courageously candid withal, Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance will commend itself to the great majority of the people as a declaration of principles worthy of the man and the occasion and of the great party which has honored him by a renomination.

After a few brief reflections upon the high responsibilities of the Chief Magistracy and a rapid review of the home interests, which are most important to the American people, Mr Cleveland plunges at once into a discussion of the question which during his present term of office, has overtopped all others—the excessive taxation of the people through tariff and revenue laws. In clear and convincing sentences he directs attention to the rank abuses of the taxing power that have sprung into luxuriant growth since the heavy hand of military necessity was laid upon the people twenty-five years ago.

The huge surplus of $130,000,000, says the President, is the supreme danger which now confronts the business of the country, and with energetic urgency he insists that this menace and burden shall be removed from its position of baleful prominence in our industrial affairs. "Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation" is his plain and simple proposition; and to this declaration of the existence of a monstrous public wrong there is added a definite expression of confidence that the remedy is easy and near at hand. It is not proposed, in Mr. Cleveland's view, to deal with these conditions upon a mere theoretical grounds or by any process of political indirection. He bluntly tells the people that they are unjustly treated in the excessive Federal taxation which is laid upon them, and that it is for them to demand a remedy. This remedy, he declares, is to be found in legislation which shall reduce the tariff duties upon raw materials of manufacture and upon those articles which are necessary to existence or comfort. With regard to this momentous topic Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance is an amplification and continuation of his famous message of December last, in which the people were not slow to discern the death warrant of extortion and monopoly, and an assurance of justice and protection for the toilers of the nation.

While pointing to the monstrous development of trusts and other plundering schemes of monopoly as a legitimate result of opressive tariff taxation, Mr. Cleveland finds in the constant withdrawal of money from the channels of circulation, to be locked up in the Treasury vaults, a condition scarcely less fraught with evil than are the trust and syndicate combinations. Without passion or prejudice, he reviews the obstacles and embarassments that have prevented the consummation of measures of relief offered in the Mills Tariff bill, and thus directs attention to the obstructive and maladroit course that has been pursued by the Senate majority in dealing with the efforts of the Administration to reduce taxation and to secure honesty and economy in the public service. What the President has to say upon this subject is written in no spirit of partisanship, and his criticism of Senatorial methods has no doubt been anticipated in the mind of every citizen who places patriotism above partisanship.

Mr. Cleveland's letter reveals the economist and the philosopher no less than the statesman and the practical man of affairs. It will be hailed everywhere as a true and authoritative exposition of Democratic doctrine, as well as an excellent campaign document; and, unless we entirely mistake the temper of the American people, it will materially increase the majority by which he will be re-elected next November.—*Phila. Record.*

Commissioner Black's Report

The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that if the present Administration has erred at all in the management of veterans' Pensions, it has erred on the side of undue liberality. Though President Cleveland has vetoed many careless or dishonest pensions bills, he has approved more honest claims than any one of his predecessors

One would suppose from the Republican clamor that the only method by which a soldier in the Civil War could obtain a pension is through a special bill, and that Mr. Cleveland has vetoed every such bill that came before him; whereas the truth is that provision more generous than was ever before known under any government has been made by general laws for all Union soldiers who suffered in any way from wounds received or diseases contracted in the late war.

These special bills only cover cases not coming within the provisions of the general law, and nearly all of them provide for donations that can only be justified as charity to deserving people. Plenty of Union soldiers who are still Republicans commend the President's course in this matter and express regret that he has not vetoed more pension bills. No Union officer who is really conscientious has failed to reject with disgust applications made to him to assist in secureing bounties for bounty jumpers and deserters who, having reduced themselves to misery by dissipation, now pose as patriots suffering from the hardships encountered in their country's service.

The real cause of the reckless legislation concerning bounties has been the desire of the Republicans to get rid of the surplus by distributing it, so that they may have an excuse for maintaining the existing tariff. Too many Democrats have aided this programme because of a cowardly fear of voting against any claim, however frandulent, made in the name of a wounded soldier, and it is most fortunate for the country that at such a juncture it has a Democratic President who dares to "be just and fear not."—*N. Y. Star.*

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Suit, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, Druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

A WARM friendship is said to have sprung up between Congressman Scott and Postmaster General Dickinson. Whenever Mr. Scott makes a speech in Congress Mr. Dickinson occupies a seat on the floor in the House and listens attentively. On the street they walk arm-in-arm and talk confidentially.

Plain Words that Anybody May Understand.

The Democratic party does not advocate free trade, but it believes that the interests of all our manufacturing and other industries would be advanced, that the wages of all our laborers would be increased and the general welfare of the whole country would be greatly promoted by repealing, as far as possible, the taxes upon raw materials, and reducing or repealing the taxes upon the actual necessaries of life; and upon these simple propositions it proposes to stand or fall in the great contest now before it. We believe that such a policy would so reduce the cost of production in this country as to enable our manufacturers to compete successfully with their foreign rivals not only in our home market but in the markets abroad, and especially in the markets of the great and growing States and Republics of South America and Mexico, which, although they lie at our very doors, now make their largest purchases in Europe; that it would secure for our laboring people in every branch of industry more steady employment, better wages and greater opportunities for the improvement of their condition, and that it would do more to encourage the building of ships and the restoration of the American carrying trade on the high seas than all the subsidies and bounties the most extravagant Congress could grant. Whatever may be said to the contrary, we know that all labor is paid for in the markets where its products are sold, and that the more these markets are restricted the less demand there will be for labor and the less wages it will receive. What would become, for instance, of the laboring men and women of New York if the laws were so arranged as to prevent the products of their labor from being sold outside of the city, or outside of the State, even? How long under such circumstances would they continue to receive their present wages?

The illustration which these questions suggest applies with as much force to the whole United States as to a single city or State. If the sale of your products is confined to the United States on account of the greater cost of production here than elsewhere, or for any other reason, there is necessarily less demand for your labor, and consequently lower wages, than there would be under other circumstances. Taxes upon raw materials increase the cost of production, and at the same time decrease the wages of labor, for the evident reason that the man who pays high prices for his material cannot also pay high prices for his labor and compete with the man who pays lower prices for his material.—*John Griffin Carlisle.*

Colonel Hovey Declines to Debate.

The declination of Congressman Hovey, the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, to meet Representative Matson, the Democratic nominee for the same office in a joint discussion of the issues of the campaign is not surprising. On the contrary, it is an exhibition of prudence that will no doubt commend the General to the consideration of those who regard that virtue highly. "A man who fights and runs away may live to fight another day," is an old adage, but one who runs away without fighting has the advantage of saving the strength which would be expended in the encounter.

There are various reasons why General Hovey was wise in refusing to discuss the pending issues with his antagonist. Colonel Matson, the Democratic candidate, has a sledge-hammer style of discussing points that has a very pulverizing effect on an opponent, and when the opponent is as feeble, comparatively speaking, as General Hovey, it behooves him to "stand from under." A defeated candidate is better than a dead man, and the probabilities are that after one or two meetings General Hovey would have been so effectually scarified as to be beyond the reach of relief.

Such a duel of words would have been as disastrous to his party as to himself. General Hovey also deserves to be commended for his course on that account, as showing his deep interest and profound love for the high tax theories which his party represents. A discussion of the tariff question on so high a plane as a candidate for Governor would have been compelled to occupy would have exposed the fallacies of the so-called "protection." It's well enough to allege that robbing a man of his earnings benefits him if the assertion can go uncontradicted, but when so able a disputant as Colonel Matson has a chance to follow with the facts, the deception would be exposed, and that would be disastrous not only to General Hovey's ambition, but to the hopes of his party.

Taking it for all inall, this refusal of General Hovey to meet Colonel Matson was the wisest thing he could do.—*Phila. Record.*

A Two-Minute Colloquy.

Q. What is the import tax upon some articles of common use?

A. Upon woolen clothing 61 per cent. of the foreign value.

Upon cotton clothing 35 per cent. of the foreign value.

Upon sugar 82 per cent. of the foreign value.

Upon rice 64 per cent. of the foreign value.

Upon salt 50 per cent. of the foreign value.

Upon lumber 16 per cent. of the foreign value.

Upon women's all-wool dress goods 83 per cent. of the foreign value.

Upon crockery and china 56 per cent. of the foreign value.

Upon linen 35 per cent. of the foreign value.

Upon glassware 59 per cent. of the foreign value.

Upon tinware 45 per cent. of the foreign value.

Upon carpets 47 per cent. of the foreign value.

Upon books 25 per cent. of the foreign value.—*Massachusetts Tariff Primer.*

THE Republican papers and orators insist that a "protective" high tariff tax is necessary to furnish a "home market" for farm products. Well suppose there was no tariff at all in this country, would the 60,000,000 people stop eating bread, meat, pork and beans, and stop wearing cotton and woolen goods? Is it the high protective tariff tax that makes the people of this country hungry, and makes the necessity for wearing clothing? Why attempt to foist such nonsense upon intelligent people? Why not talk common sense, and tell them the truth. It is not a high tariff that makes this country great and prosperous. The energy of its people and the industry of the tillers of the soil, and the laborer in the workshops, with the many natural advantages of the country, makes it grow rich in spite of a heavy tariff tax that hangs, like the old man of the sea, to their shoulders, dragging them down.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C.—Get a free trial bottle at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg or W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The annual consumption of feathers in this country is 3,000,000 pounds.

—On Sunday Lewis Devlin, was run over by a train near Bradford and instantly killed. His body was ground to pieces.

—The sloop of war Antietam, which cost the Government $621,472 in 1876, was sold at Philadelphia on Saturday for $6,700 cash.

—There is a big bear on St. Simon's Island, Ga. It leaves a track that measures six by eight inches, and the inhabitants are excited.

—At Corning, N. Y., Sunday, John King was shot and killed by one of three Italians in a saloon quarrel. Officers caught one Italian and a mob nearly killed him.

—Mrs. Zera Waters, a prominent lady of Bloomington, Ill., was accidentally shot and killed Sunday by her adopted sixteen-year-old son who was cleaning a revolver.

—During a cyclone, on Thursday of last week, three large vessels and several smaller crafts were lost near Vera Cruz, Mexico. Considerable other damage was done.

—A Connecticut couple couldn't agree on a physician to attend one of their children, and a squabble which followed now has its outcome in a suit for divorce instituted by the wife.

—A gentleman who refused to have his name made public, entered the New York Mayor's office Tuesday and left his check for $12,000 for the relief of the yellow-fever sufferers at Jacksonville.

—Charles Low was selling snake oil in Columbus, Ga., Saturday night, and during his talk exhibited a rattle snake which bit him on the hand. He made for a drug store, where he fell unconscious and will likely die.

—There are in North America about 200,000 persons keeping bees. The amount of honey product is about 100,000,000 pounds, and its value nearly $15,000,000. The annual wax product is about 500,000 pounds and its value more than $100,000.

—The bodies of Mrs. Steinle and her two children, a boy and a girl, aged nine and ten years, respectively, were found in the river at Cincinnati on Sunday. It is believed that the mother, in a fit of insanity, dragged the children into the river with her.

—Mr. D. R. Baker, editor-in-chief of the Cincinnati *Evening Post*, has gone to Jacksonville, Fla., in spite of the protestations of his associates on the newspaper and all of his friends. He goes to do what he can for the yellow fever sufferers of that city.

—The quarrel of the Sioux, Crows, Piegans and Gros Mentries Indians have recently become violent, and a bloody war between the four tribes seems imminent. General Sugar has ordered a company of First Cavalry to the scene of the disturbance.

—George Brooks, of Mansfield, who had been longiont of work, secured a situation as brakeman on the Pittsburgh and Erie railroad on Saturday and that night was instantly killed in Pittsburgh. He leaves a wife and eight children in destitute circumstances.

—In the United States District Court at Wheeling Saturday, Nelson Vergin was found guilty of extorting $400 from Mrs. Huida Jenkins, a widow pensioner residing in Green county, Pa. He will receive a heavy sentence, as this is not his first offense.

—While swimming in the Hudson River Monday afternoon, Arthur Gathout and a number of companions were chased by a crocodile. The reptile was captured. It is thought that the crocodile belonged to some one in the vicinity and escaped from imprisonment.

—A man named Chester, of Antwerp, Ohio, was waylaid at Fort Wayne, Ind., on Saturday night and robbed of fifteen hundred dollars. He was knocked senseless and his body placed on a railroad track, but he was fortunately discovered and removed from his perilous condition.

—The production of coke in the Connellsville region in 1887 was 5,226,343 tons from 12,561 owens. To produce this 9,489,700 tons of coal were mined, 65,000 of which were marketed as raw coal. About 11,400 men were employed, and seventy-three works in the region ran an average of 231 days.

—Nervin Deardorff, only son of Christian Deardorff, about 20 years of age, was caught in the gearing of his father's mill, eight miles from Gettysburg, Saturday evening, and he was choked to death. The mill had been running but a short time, having been built on the sight of the one burned six months ago.

—By an explosion of gas in the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company's Monitor Colliery at Locust Gap, near Mt. Carmel, last Saturday, James O'Neill, a doon boy, aged sixteen, was killed, and Charles Brecker, assistant inside foreman, and John O'Neill, laborer, were probably fatally injured.

—As an example of the rapidity of the processes of American artisans the recent feat of a Georgia paper makers is noteworthy. A tree in a forest near Augusta was cut down at 5 o'clock in the morning. Before night it had been converted into newspapers, which people were reading at 6 in the evening.

—Near Columbus, Indiana, one night last week James Ford, a farmer, while suffering from delirium caused by fever, sprang from his wife and two children. He seized a chair and killed the youngest child, a babe, and fatally injured his wife, and his 10-year-old son was so badly injured that he shortly afterward died.

—A man named Macy, who lives in Homestead, Allegheny county, jumped from the third story of his residence Sunday, while trying to escape being arrested by a constable for violating the Brooks law. He fell upon a number of persons standing upon the sidewalk, some of whome were injured, while he escaped unhurt.

—An employe of the Pennsylvania railrod company at one of the Pittsburg round houses told a *Dispatch* reporter that the company did not adopt oil as a locomotive fuel because it is too expensive and because it was dangerous to handle after night. He added that the company is experimenting with a new kind of gas which may be adopted.

—Frank McCain and Pearson Eubanks, aged respectively 14 and 18 years, fought a duel with knives on the highway near Chickahah, Ark., on Wednesday. They had a dispute in school on the preceding day, and meeting on the road in the presence of a number of boys younger than themselves, fought until McCain fell fatally stabbed.

—Several earthquake shocks have occurred at Missolonghi, Greece. The direction of the disturbances was toward the northwest. The damage done by the shocks at Vostizza amounts to £80,000. Large quantities of bread have been sent from Athens to relieve the distress among the people at Vostizza, all the ovens there having been shattered.

—Three years ago a carpenter named Conrad, living in McKeesport, died suddenly, leaving a wife and several children. It was known that the husband had saved $250, but no trace of it could be found. About two weeks ago the widow was compelled to sell the carpenter tools. They were purchased by a Mr. Emmons. In fixing one of the planes the money was found stuffed in the cavity near the bit, and it was at once returned to the widow.

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—While workmen were tearing down a hospital building at the Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, Ohio, on Tuesday, a wall toppled over, burying them under the debris. Two men were killed and several were severely injured.

—The mysterous disappearance of Isable Patterson, a 16-year-old girl, at McKeesport, is creating much excitement in that city. The girl took up her books at school Monday evening and left for home, and nothing has been heard of her since. Every effort has been put fourth to find her, but of no avail. The case is shrouded in the deep est mystery.

—At New Lisbon, Ohio, Mrs. Thompson gave birth to a child several days ago, and her husband, then absent, was telegraphed for. He returned on Wednesday night, but instead of going home, went to a saloon and got drunk. His conduct so affected his wife that on Thursday morning she left the house and drowned herself and her infant in a small stream near by.

—Martin Wiles, bathing master of the Mohican House, Lake George, while digging the other day under the roots of a big cedar not far from the beach, found a quantity of Indian weapons, evidently of great antiquity, and portions of a human skeleton, which crumbled into dust as soon as exposed to the air. The weapons were arrow heads and stone hatchets of curious design.

—Joseph Hall, colored, entering the house of Henry Ward,, also colored, at Lemont Furnace, Fayette county, Pa., about midnight Saturday night and shot Ward, the ball entered his mouth and coming out in his neck, narrowly escaping vital parts. Ward was asleep when shot, but knew his assailant whom he had an old grudge against. Hall escaped and has not been captured.

—A letter containing valuable papers was mailed from Jacksonville, Fla., last week to parties in New York. The other day it was returned with a letter explaining that "for reasons you will readily see, the inclosed papers are utterly worthless, having been ruined in the fumigating station through which all mail from your city passes." The papers in question, which were exhibited, where litterally filled with jagged holes, and were also cut in several places.

—Bees and homing pigeons recently raced between Hamm and Rhynern, Belgium. The towns are an hour apart, and the bet was that twelve bees would beat twelve pigeons in making the distance. Four drones and eight working bees were well powdered with flour and released at the same instant with the pigeons at Rhynern. A drone reached home four seconds in advance of the first pigeon; the three other drones and one pigeon came in neck and neck, and the eight working bees came in just a trifle, about a length, ahead of the ten pigeons.

—There was a big wreck on the Lehigh Valley railroad, near Glen Summit, Sunday evening. The axle of a car attached to a freight train moving at the rate of eighteen miles an hour, broke, and the cars jumped the track. The cars behind followed suit, and about fifteen of them were piled up promiscuously. One was an oil car, which caught fire, and soon the whole wreck was ablaze. While the debris was being cleared up trains on the Lehigh Valley railroad were run over the New Jersey Central railroad. The loss to the railroad company will reach $12,000.

—Burglars attacked the house of J. E. Wood, of Cincinnati, on Tuesday night, and met with a warm reception. They tried to burst in the front door, but failing in this they went to the rear door. Mr. Wood was awakened by the racket, and, seizing his revolver, crept silently out of the front door and around the house, where he found one of them about to enter the house. He fired, striking the burglar about the hips. The burglar uttered a deep groan and started to run, calling his pal, who came to his rescue, and they made their escape to parts unknown.

—A passenger train on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, carrying the veterans and their families from Youngstown, Ohio, and vicinity to the National Encampment at Columbus, was wrecked on Monday afternoon three miles west of Wadsworth, Ohio, by a freight train crashing into it while it was at a standstill for some repairs to the locomotive. The excursionists had notice of the impending danger, and all succeeded in getting out of the cars before the crash came, but as they hurried down the embankment, the wrecked coaches rolled down upon them, killing four persons outright and injuring twenty-five others more or less seriously.

—Monday night Mrs. John S. Hoover, a lady residing at Brand's station, a few miles from Carlisle, Pa., was aroused from her sleep by a faint rap at the front door of her residence. Upon opening it she discovered the wife of a neighbor lying in a nude condition, and chilled so by the pelting rain that she could barely speak. The unfortunate woman was placed in a bed and somewhat revived, but at last accounts was dying. She is a religious fanatic, and on Monday afternoon conceived the idea that she had lived the time allotted to woman, and began making preparations for her death, which was to occur at midnight. She would repeat "Naked came I into the world, and naked I must go out of it," and would then tear the clothing from her person. She escaped from her home and wandered naked to the Hoover house. Mrs. Hoover is a nervous woman, and is so shocked by the half-crazed fanatic that she is also lying in a precarious condition.

—A curious story is told at Oshkosh, Wis., of the miraculous recovery of Miss Emma Bennett, a young lady who resides with her brother, William Bennett, a farmer, near the above place. For nine years past Miss Emma, who is now 32 years old, has been a bed-ridden invalid. Her disease was called consumption of the blood. During her nine years' confinement she has not uttered a loud word. Part of this time she was able to lisp in a faint whisper. Frequently she was thought to be dead. For upward of three years one side of her body was paralyzed, rendering her still more helpless. Sunday noon the family was at dinner, when suddenly from the sick room came the sound of a full round voice singing strongly and sweetly the words: "He Rose, He Rose, He Rose from the Dead." The startled family rushed into the bedroom, and there was the sick girl sitting in bed singing the words quoted. She asked to be helped to her feet, saying she felt that she could walk, and she did walk across the floor. She said she felt as though she had risen from the dead.

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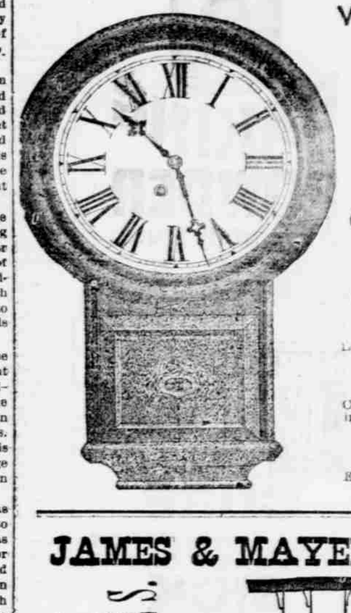

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EBENSBURG, PA.

[illegible] - - SEPT. 14, 1888.

OCAL AND PERSONAL.

[illegible]ug is playing havoc with the potato [illegible] this county.

[illegible]ast wild pigeons of the season [illegible]ade their appearance.

[illegible]. Teacher's Institute for this county [illegible]held on the 3rd Monday in December

[illegible]ph. Reesler & Co.'s foundry at Clear[illegible] damaged by fire one day last

[illegible]s said that nineteen cows have been [illegible]n the Beech Creek railroad within [illegible]st two years.

[illegible]ns are indebted to Hon. John S. Rhey [illegible]opy of Smull's Hand Book and other [illegible]ve documents.

[illegible]ss Louise Klutzer, daughter of John [illegible]sq. of Asbville, died at her home in [illegible]ace on Friday.

[illegible]n. E. H. McCormick, of Cherrytree, [illegible] a few days in town this week attend[illegible]court as a witness.

A special court will be held on the 4th [illegible]day of November next, the week pre[illegible] the regular December term.

A Somerset county man is boasting of a [illegible]ower stalk that is 14 feet and 11 inches [illegible] and contains over 40 flowers.

The Recorder of Cambria county has [illegible]1,673 marriage licenses since the mar[illegible]license law went into effect.

As we go to press there is a game of [illegible]ball in progress between the Stars of [illegible]ace and the Conemaugh club.

If you are looking after a good heating [illegible]or hard coal, you will find a second [illegible]ne for sale cheap at Barkers.

You will find a bargain in remnants of [illegible]goods at Barkers' this week, as they [illegible]going out a lot cheap, go and see them.

An aristocratic looking lot of gypsies [illegible]ed through town on Monday. They [illegible]the finest lot of wagons we ever saw on [illegible]road.

On Wednesday the Court ordered Ida [illegible]ton, who was tried last week for incor[illegible]gible to be taken to the Reform School [illegible]ngansas.

Joe Holtzman, of Cambria, the young [illegible]who fell from a tree on Sunday last, an [illegible]ount of which is given in another column, [illegible]on Tuesday.

There are three hundred and ninety-[illegible]achers in attendance at the Westmore[illegible]County Teachers' Institute, now in [illegible]on at Greensburg.

Chris Rawland, an old and respected [illegible]sident of Blacklick township, died at his [illegible]e in that township on Saturday last, in [illegible]93rd year of his age.

A soldier's monument 20 feet high, [illegible]ghing 5,000 pounds, has been received [illegible]Somerset. It will be erected at once and [illegible]ated on the 17th instant.

A man who is unable to discover any [illegible]ors or mistakes in the opinions he form[illegible]ld, is not likely to advance very fast [illegible]e requirement of knowledge.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. [illegible], 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ease [illegible], no operation or delay from busi[illegible] attested by thousands of cures after [illegible]ers fail.

[illegible]s a row among a party of card players [illegible]r Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland county [illegible]Saturday night, William Cross was prob[illegible]fatally stabbed in the heart and side by [illegible]unknown person.

The trial of Conductor Poffenberger, in [illegible]uckfield, for the killing of John Crain, [illegible]concluded Sunday by a verdict of not [illegible]ilty. It appeared from the evidence that [illegible]had attacked him first.

A young man named Heflly, residing [illegible]Barr township, on Monday last, while [illegible]ing with a dynamite cartridge, exploded [illegible] with the result that three fingers on his [illegible]and had to be amputated.

The first person incarcerated in Indi[illegible]county's new jail, rapidly approaching [illegible]pletion, will receive a donation of [illegible]0, that sum having been subscribed for [illegible]e purpose by some curiously constituted [illegible]zens.

If you know of anyone wanting to buy [illegible]ace heater, suitable for warming a hall [illegible]church, tell them to call on George Hunt[illegible]or V. S. Barker, and see the one former[illegible]ly in the Presbyterian church, it will [illegible]sold cheap.

Mr. D. Kittell, Esq., Mr. J. G. Lloyd, [illegible] Mr. J. A. Shoemaker, of this place, are [illegible]Erie this week. The two former gen[illegible]men are in attendance at the convention [illegible]County Commissioners while the latter is [illegible]a business trip.

J. S. Spangler, Chief Burgess, of Belle[illegible]nte, offers $1,000 reward for the appre[illegible]ension of the parties who set fire to build[illegible]ngs in that town on the 12th of July. [illegible]re is a chance for some ambitious officer [illegible]make a little stake.

Miss Ada Flynn, who was murdered in [illegible]ade township last week, was buried at [illegible]agow on Monday last. Her remains [illegible]re followed to the grave by a great num[illegible]er of people, her funeral being the largest [illegible]ver seen in that township.

The average growth of the beard has [illegible]been computed to be six and one-half inches [illegible]each year. A man eighty years of age, [illegible]therefore, who has shaved regularly all his [illegible]life, may be said to have sacrificed to the [illegible]e the thirty-five feet of hair.

The Management of the Cambria [illegible]County Agricultural Association have [illegible]placed us under obligations for a compli[illegible]mentary ticket to their 2nd Annual Fair, to [illegible]be held at Carrolltown, commencing on [illegible]Tuesday next and lasting four days.

William Murphy, of Millwood, was [illegible]found dead alongside the railroad track at [illegible]Conemaugh, on Sunday morning. It is not [illegible]known positively how he came to his death, [illegible]but it is supposed that he was walking along [illegible]the track and was struck by an engine.

We have a speedy and positive Cure [illegible]for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and [illegible]Headache, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A [illegible]Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use [illegible]as directed. If you desire health and sweet breath, [illegible]buy Shiloh's Remedy. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

Stephen S. Merritts, aged fifteen, the [illegible]son of a widow residing in Cooperdale, [illegible]was struck by lightning on Wednesday [illegible]morning about 5 o'clock and instantly killed. [illegible]He was standing on the railroad track at [illegible]the time, nearly opposite his mothers house.

The following named persons can each [illegible]receive a letter by calling at the Ebensburg [illegible]postoffice: Mrs. J. W. Flanniken, W. E. C., [illegible]Miss Jennie Mundon, Mrs. Mollie Mend[illegible]son, Mr. William Wood, Mrs. Lillie Yelletts. [illegible]Persons applying for these letters will [illegible]please state they were advertised.

Adjutant-General Hastings has publish[illegible]ed a letter to the Philipsburg people in [illegible]which he explains why no miners' hospital [illegible]has been located there. The law requires [illegible]that ground be donated for the purpose, [illegible]and as this has not been done the commis[illegible]sion could not locate the hospital.

An idea of the vast business done by [illegible]the postal department can be had from the [illegible]fact that 425,000,000 stamped envelopes were [illegible]made in the United States Envelope Agency [illegible]at Hartford, during the year ending June [illegible]30th. In 1887, the whole number distribut[illegible]ed from the agency was 387,000,000.

—This is a good time to buy a good pair of shoes cheap at Barkers', as they are selling off a lot of odd sizes very cheap.

—J. A. Shoemaker, of this place, has been awarded the contract for erecting an iron bridge over the Blacklick creek, at Duncan's White Mill, and also an iron bridge at the east end of Ebensburg.

—Two prisoners named William Anderson and Ed. Hanigan, escaped from the jail at Hollidaysburg, last Thursday night, by digging a hole through the wall of their cells, and then descending to the ground by a 25 foot ladder, which they had prepared for the occasion. Two hundred dollars is offered for their capture.

—The law requires that all three-story buildings shall be provided with fire escapes. Under the new regulations Constable Books, of Indiana, returned that the Indiana House, Central House, and A. S. Cunningham's building were not provided with escapes, as the law directs. The case will come before the Grand Jury.

—Two infants, twin children of Mr. P. F. Brown of the Central Hotel, died, one on Sunday morning and the other on Tuesday morning. They were about two weeks old and were sickly since their birth. Their remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery in this place, the one on Monday and the other on Tuesday afternoon.

—LOST—On Monday last on the streets of Ebensburg, or on the Carrolltown road between Ebensburg and Knorr's tannery a gold headed cane with the owners name, "Evan Davis, Dec. 25, 1887," engraved thereon. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the cane at the store of John Lloyd & Son's in Ebensburg.

—William Murray, a well-to-do farmer, living near Derry, was killed on Saturday night at Loyalhanna. It is not known how he was killed, whether he fell off a train or whether he was struck while walking along the track. There was a deep gash in his head and other bruises about the head and breast. He is a single man, aged 40 years.

—Sister M. Clerilda, who had been visiting at Seton Hill Seminary, Greensburg, died at that institution on Thursday of last week, aged 28 years, after an illness of two weeks. Her remains were taken to Altoona for interment in the Sisters' cemetery. The deceased was known to the world as Miss Mary McCormick. She was a native of Altoona.

—Joseph Martin Coleman, a school teacher by profession, who resided in Altoona on Tuesday morning committed suicide by sending a bullet crashing through his brain. The deceased was about thirty-four years of age and had only been married a short time. His domestic relations were pleasant and the only known motive is a sudden attack of insanity.

—A few days ago a curious fossil was found embedded in sandstone at Gibson Rock, Perry county, and was taking to Carlisle and placed in the hands of Dr. W. F. Horne, a geologist. It is a fossilized head of a being very much like that of the human being of to-day. The formation of the face is almost perfect. Dr. Horne thinks it is of a prehistoric race.

—Judge Patterson, of Lancaster, thinks too many petty cases, manufactured by magistrates and constables for securing costs, are taken to court, and has instructed the Grand Jury to ask witnesses what induced them to bring the prosecutions, and if it is found that any public officers influenced their action, to put the costs on the aldermen or constables.

—Mr. David A. Wilt, of Virginia City, Nevada, is visiting his brother Thomas Wilt, and other relatives and friends in Clearfield township. Mr. Wilt left this vicinity when quite a young man and has been absent for a period of thirty-four years. He is greatly surprised with the great improvement of the country. He will remain only a few weeks.

—Mr. Daniel Orner, residing near Strongstown, Indiana county, on Monday last came to town and at night put his horse in the stable of Dr. Davison. On Tuesday morning the horse was gone and the stable door standing open. Whether the horse was stolen, or in some manner got loose and got out, is not known. Up to this time Mr. Orner has not recovered his horse.

—A good receipt for packing butter is as follows: Churn the cream as nearly sweet as possible and work out all the buttermilk. Make a brine strong enough to bear an egg, add one pound of sugar and one of saltpetre, bring to a boil, and strain. Keep in a new jar; add butter from time to time as made, wrapped in cloths. When jar is full weight down and keep in a cool place.

—The following persons have been selected to teach the Cambria township schools for the ensuing term: No. 1, Bert Davis; No. 2, Clara Beynon; No. 3, J. W. McCall; No. 4, Annie Beynon; No. 5, Jerry Lloyd; No. 6, W. M. Roller; No. 7, Bird Shenkle; No. 8, Herman Jones; No. 9, Maggie Larimer; No. 10, Mattie Howell. The schools will open the first Monday in October. The salary, per month, is $25.

—A set of harness that was stolen from Mrs. Annie Kobler, in Conemaugh township, last June, was recovered from one of the band of gypsies that were encamped north of town, on Monday. At the hearing before 'Squire Kinkead, the arrested party established his innocence of the theft by proving that he had bought the harness from William Smith, a gypsy at Homestead. The stolen harness was given up and the arrested party discharged.

—At a meeting of Post 28, G. A. R., on Thursday evening of last week, at Indiana, arrangements were made for a reunion of the survivors of the Sixty-seventh and Seventy eighth Regiments, Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be held in that place on October 4th. A committee of five was appointed to confer with the citizens to complete the arrangements. The Post decided to visit Pittsburgh in a body on September 26th to participate in the centennial parade. Thomas Sylvanus, the only Chinaman who served in the late war, is a member of Post 28, and will accompany them.

—A terrible accident occurred about 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon in the round house. One of the boilers had sprung a leak and Valentine Vaniska, one of the employes, was assigned the job of mending it. In order to mend it he was compelled to get under the boiler, and while he was at work the boiler bursted, throwing hot water all over him and literally cooked the flesh on his bones. He was scalded so badly that the flesh peeled off of his arms and legs. The unfortunate man was immediately placed under treatment at the hospital, and it is the opinion of the physicians that he will recover. He had been employed in the round house for quite a while and boarded at the West End hotel.—*Altoona Times.*

—The meeting of the Cleveland and Thurman Club of this place, on Monday night, was attended by a large number of people from all sections of the county who were here in attendance at Court. A large delegation from Carrolltown and vicinity, accompanied by the Carrolltown band, was also in attendance. The issues of the present campaign were ably and eloquently discussed by Col. John F. Linton and Hon. W. H. Rose, of Johnstown, and the audience gave unmistakable evidence of the appreciation of their remarks by frequent outbursts of applause. The Democracy of Cambria at the approaching election will render a good account of themselves and the majorities on the national and county ticket will not be less than one thousand.

Court Proceedings.

The following bills were ignored by the Grand Jury:

Commonwealth vs. Vincent Herzog, wilful and wanton trespass on the property of the Pennsylvania Railroad company; Charles P. Buchanan, the prosecutor, to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Peter Riley, assault and battery and aggravated assault and battery; Thomas Burns, the prosecutor, to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Stephen Seitz, assault and battery; William Biffinger, the prosecutor, to pay the costs.

Com. vs. John Carr, indicted as an absconding witness; Raphael Byrne, the prosecutor, to pay the costs.

Com. vs. John and Michael Riffle, larceny and receiving stolen goods, M. A. Riffle, prosecutor; the county to pay the costs.

Com. vs. George McKeel, malicious mischief; David Rager, the prosecutor, to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Luke Burgoon, assault and battery; Bernard Burgoon, the prosecutor, to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Michael Smith. Larceny. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs and go to jail for three months.

Com. vs. William Baldwin. Assault and battery. Defendant pleads guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $30 and costs and go to jail for thirty days.

Com. vs. James Myers. Assault and battery. Defendant pleads guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs and go to jail twenty days.

Com. vs. Benjamin Wentzell. Larceny. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs and go to jail for one day.

Com. vs. Charles Buchman. Assault and battery. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

The proposed bridge over Brubaker Creek, in Elder township; that over South Beaver Creek, in Chest township, and the proposed extension of the limits of East Conemaugh Borough, were approved by the Grand Jury.

Com. vs. Paul and Jacob Bebe. Malicious mischief. Jury find defendants not guilty, and that the prosecutor, M. A. Kirkpatrick, pay the costs.

Com. vs. William Spenger. Larceny. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5, costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for two years.

Com. vs. Joseph Conrad. Horse stealing. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to the Western Penitentiary for one year.

Com. vs. Joseph Burk. Horse stealing. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to the Western Penitentiary for one year.

In the case of the Com'th vs. George W. Jones convicted for the shooting of Raphael Burns. Defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs and go to jail for one month.

Com. vs. John Skelly. Larceny. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5, costs and go to jail for three months.

The only civil case on the list was that of Susan Gallagher vs. Joseph F. Durbin. Ejectment for a small piece of land in Allegheny township. Judge Furst presided during the trial of this case and on Friday evening the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the land discribed in the writ.

SECOND WEEK.

C. C. Miller vs. Oscar Pringle, Exr. et. al. Appeal. Jury find for plaintiff the sum of $50.

Joseph Miller vs. Adam J. Stoltz, et. al. Sci. Fa. Sur. Recog. Jury find for plaintiff the sum of $107.

Bertha Pfeffer vs. Joseph Schmidt. Trespass on the case, etc. Jury find for plaintiff the sum of $500.

A. Harter vs. Isaac Westover. Sci. Fa. Jury find for defendant.

Simon Schroth vs. George Crook, et. al. Scire Facias. Jury find for the defendant.

Stephen Longstreth, et. ux., vs. Archibald Johns, et. ux. Slander. Jury find for plaintiff .06 cents.

Robert Couch, Jr., & Son, vs. J. D. Edwards. Appeal. Settled.

J. B. O'Connor, Assignee, vs. Jacob Higgins, et. al. Appeal. Plaintiff becomes Non suit.

D. E. Notley vs. Kraemer Mann & Co. Assumsit. Settled.

Use Julius Stich vs. Hipsh & Lloyd. Scire Facias. Continued until Argument Court.

Michael Donohue vs. Theo, Judy. Ejectment. Continued at costs of plaintiff.

Michael Donohue vs. Charles W. Scott. Ejectment. Continued at costs of plaintiff.

Use Hipps & Lloyd vs. G. W. Lloyd, et. al. Scire Facias. Continued by order of Court.

Use Hipps & Lloyd vs. G. W. Lloyd, et. al. Scieri Facias. Continted by order of Court.

John T. Thomas vs. G. W. Lloyd, et. al. Scire Facias. Jury find for plaintiff $525.25.

Edward Eger vs. Caron Leahey. Appeal. Jury find for plaintiff $48 29.

David Trexler vs. James Rhody, et. al. Trespass Quare Clausum Fregit. Settled.

Anton Snyder vs. The Cambria Iron Co. Trespass. Settled.

First National Bank of Altoona, Pa., vs. C. J. Duncan, Endorser. Assumpsit. Continued by consent.

Margaret Peden vs. Henry L. Peden. Divorce. Settled.

Conrad Suppes vs. Johnstown Lumber Co. Trespass. On trial as we go to press.

A Word to the Thinker.

If you are young, vigorous, full of life and health, you require no *stimulant*, but, unfortunately, we are not all so; then think, if depressed in spirits, if lack of ambition, if weak from disease, if lung trouble, if no appetite—what is best to use—Why, ask the Hospitals, ask the Faculty, and they will *all* answer that Max Klein's "Silver Age" Rye is the best stimulant in the world. He will also forward you six quarts of the best six year old Guckenheimer, Finch, Gibson or Overholt for $5.00, or $1.00 per single quart. His Wines are the purest, and for 75 cents per quart, you can rely upon any article advertised by MAX KLEIN, 82 Federal street, Allegheny.

Send for price list. We ship goods, neatly packed, anywhere.

Aug. 31, '88. 1y.

A Grand Display.

Mr. Amos Sulka, of the Economy Clothing company, Johnstown, Pa., has been at the Mountain House since Monday, he has shown a grand line of well-made and stylish clothing, and many of the citizes of this vicinity has availed themselves of the opportunity. Those who have not, should call and see the mammoth stock at their Jonnstown store or send their orders by mail. Mr. Sulka promises another visit later on. Address Economy Clothing Co., Johnstown, Pa.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. J ames and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents toofree yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Sholoh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly, and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

A Mystery.

On Thursday of last week a tragedy occurred in Reade township that startled that community and has been the theme for conjecture ever since. Perry Troxell, a well-known citizen, resides between the village of Fluton on the Cresson & Coalport railroad and the village of Glasgow on the Bells Gap railroad about a mile and a half from the latter place. He is a prosperous and well-to-do farmer, past middle life, with his family all grown up and having homes of their own. Ada Flynn, about twenty years of age, a grand-daughter, resided with him, having been raised by Mr. Troxell since her infancy. She was a bright and handsome young lady whom Mr. Troxell and his wife treated as a daughter and who was a comfort to their declining years. On that morning, Mr. Troxell and his wife went to a picnic at Allemansville and left Ada to keep house along with a little niece, a daughter of Jacob Troxell, who resides on an adjoining farm. During the forenoon the two girls closed up the house and went to gather berries in the fields close by. Near noon the girls returned and when passing the residence of a neighbor woman Ada informed the woman that she felt afraid to go back on account of some strangers having been seen in the neighborhood and borrowed a revolver from the lady. On reaching the house Ada told the little girl that there were robbers in the house and to go to her fathers for help. The little girl at first demurred, but finally went to her father's, Jacob Troxell's and informed him that there were robbers over at her uncles. He started over and on reaching the house found Ada lying on the porch with a bullet hole in her breast and in the agonies of death. An examination of the premises showed a bullet hole on the inside facing of the door frame, one in the wood house facing the porch another in the right breast of the victim and the revolver she had borrowed lying on the porch with three chambers empty. The conclusion that she had been murdered was at once decided upon and in a short time quite a number of people gthered to the scene and two men who had been seen by a boy passing along a road in the neighborhood were suspected of doing the dastardly deed. A messenger was sent to Coalport, who telegraphed to Punxsutawney and two men who left Coalport on the train were arrested at Mahaffey and brought back, but they at once established their innocence by proving by Mr. Michael Quartz, a conductor on the Cresson & Coalport railroad, that at the time of the murder they were on his train. The theory that she was murdered was the only theory thought of at first and it would have been bad had any suspicious characters been found in the neighborhood, as the people were fearfully aroused and it would have required but little to have induced them to take the law in their own hands.

Since then, the theory of suicide has been suggested and it seems to be the more probable, although there seems to be no known motive. Ada had been to the village of Glasgow a few days before, and while in a store there had been examining and pricing a revolver and had been making inquiries as to where was the most fatal place to be shot. She went away without purchasing the revolver, but it seems to be an indication that her mind was somewhat bent towards shooting. At the house nothing was taken away, and her trunk which was found open had a small amount of money, a gold watch and some jewelry lying in full view, and had robbery been the object of the parties doing the deed, would certainly have been taken.

Some people are inclined to the belief that she was murdered. That on going to the house she met the parties in the act of robbery, that she knew them and that in order to seal her lips, having been caught at robbery they did not hesitate to murder. The case is a mystery and unless something more turns up will likely remain so.

Since the above was in type we learn that the Coroner's inquest has, after viewing the body and the surrounding circumstances, rendered a verdict that Ada Flynn was murdered by an unknown person or persons.

It is also said that the relatives of the murdered girl have offered a reward of $2,000 for the apprehension of her murderers.

Fell from a Tree.

On Sunday evening about 6 o'clock, while a number of boys were gathering nuts from some trees on the hill above Cambria just across the Pennsylvania railroad from McConaughy's brick yard, one of them, Joe Holtzman, on account of the breaking of a limb, fell to the ground, a distance of about fifty feet. He fell on his back and was unable to move, his companions gathered around him, and some of the neighbors quickly made a litter of some bedclothes on which he was carried to the home of his parent, No. 504, Chestnut street, in Cambria.

Dr. Robertson, of Cambria, was sent for and at once responded. Upon examination he pronounced his back and one of the ribs broken, but thought the spinal column uninjured, and gave it as his opinion that the boy would recover.

The injured lad is a son of Mr. G. Holtzman, and is about sixteen years of age and was employed in George Nitch's coal bank in Lower Yoder township. He was a steady, industrious boy and his services were much needed in helping support the family.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1888:

David M. Tantleinger, Johnstown and Maggie Moran, Millville borough.

John W. Fleshour, Conemaugh township and Lena Goebert, Dalseyville.

Epaminidous George and Edith V. Poling, South Fork.

James H. Lindsey and Charlotte M. Heslop, Morrellville.

Andrew Stephens and Jane Seymour, Allegheny township.

William H. Courtney and Harriet Emma Mayhle, Conemaugh borough.

Tony Musante and Bertha Lintner, Johnstown.

Francis Flick and Annie Schilling, Galitzin.

Aloysious T. Strittmatter and Mary Roslle Helfrick, Elder township.

Oh, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will Cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers do not be without it. For Lame Back, Side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

Hay Fever.

I have been a great sufferer from hay fever for 15 years. I read of the many wondrous cures of Ely's Cream Balm and thought I would try it. In fifteen minutes after one application I was wonderfully helped. Two weeks ago I commenced using it and now I feel entirely cured. It is the greatest medical discovery ever known or heard of.—Duhamel Clark, Lynn, Mass.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents toofree yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Sholoh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly, and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pa., and will be confirmed by said court on the first day of October, 1888, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

Account of Joseph Hogue, assignee of M. F. McDonald et ux.

Second and partial account of Adam Myers, committee of Peter Myers.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Prothy.

Ebensburg, Sept. 10, 1888.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Left the premises of the subscriber in Moxham about the 28thof July, a light brindle cow, seven years old, good size, slightly mixed with white, and along the back and belly white and inside of the legs; small turned in horns. A reward will be given for information of her whereabouts.

A. J. BORING.

Moxham, Sept. 14, 1888.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Strayed away from Glen White, Pa., about July 1st, a black cow with white spots, white belly, and "scrumpled horns." A satisfactory reward will be paid for information of her whereabouts.

Address MICHAEL MAZENKO,
Kittanning Point, Blair Co., Pa.

Aug. 10, 1888.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, residing in Cambria township, on or about the 7th of August last, two spring heifers, one brown and the other white with brown ears. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

FLORENCE WILLEBRAND.

Ebensburg, Sept. 7, 1888.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the residence of Albert M. Aunsman in Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pa., on or about the 10th day of August, 1888, one brown-black cow, one white spot in forehead and one white spot on hip next tail, supposed to be six years old. The owner will please come forward and prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of according to law.

ALBERT AUNSMAN.

Allegheny Twp., Aug. 23, 1888.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Joseph Hogue, assignee of M. F. McDonald et ux for the benefit of creditors will make application to the Court of Common Pleas on Monday, October 1st, 1888, for leave to reconvey the assigned estate and for his discharge as said assignee.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.

Ebensburg, Sept. 10, 1888.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned will sell their farm, situated in Allegheny township, adjoining lands of D. A. McGough, a. J. Sell, Henry Mansfield, and others, containing 118 acres, 60 acres cleared and 58 well timbered with oak, hemlock, cucumber and hickory. A good two-story plank house and frame barn, together with all necessary outbuildings, a never failing spring of water and a stream of water running through the farm. There is also 75 choice apple, pear and peach trees on the premises. The above property will be sold at a price and terms to suit the purchaser and a good warrantee deed guaranteed.

MARY FURY,
ANN FURY,
Loretto Postoffice, Pa.

June 1st.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber residing in Carroll township, Cambria county will sell at private sale the farm on which he resides four miles east of Carrolltown on the road leading from Carrolltown to Loretto, containing 140 acres, about 100 acres of which are cleared, having thereon a two-story plank house and frame barn. A fine orchard is on the premises and the farm is in a good state of cultivation and is well watered. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN HOGUE.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE,

LORETTO, PA,

IN CHARGE OF

FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.

Board and Tuition

for the Scholastic Year, $200.

March 26th, 1888. tf.

STAR SHAVING PARLOR!

COR. CENTRE AND SAMPLE STREETS,

EBENSBURG, PA.

J. H. GANT, Proprietor.

THE PUBLIC will always find us at our place of business in business hours. Everything kept neat and cosy. A bath room has been connected with the shop where the public can be accommodated with a hot or cold bath. Bath tub and everything connected therein kept perfectly clean. CLEAN TOWELS A SPECIALTY.

1794. 1883.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK,

AGENT FOR THE

OLD HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.

COMMENCED BUSINESS

1794.

Ebensburg, July 31, 1882.

CURRY UNIVERSITY.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Over 1,400 Students Last Year.

Classical; Scientific; Ladies' Seminary; Normal; Penmanship; Music; and Elocution Departments.

Curry Business College and Curry School of Shorthand

are separate schools, each having its own complete Faculty, providing the most thorough practical drill in its line obtainable.

Send for Catalogue of the Department you desire to enter.

JAMES CLARK WILLIAMS, A. M., Prest.

July 27, 1888.-3mo.

ROBERT EVANS,

UNDERTAKER,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

and dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE,

Ebensburg, Pa.

A full line of Caskets always on hand.

Bodies Embalmed

WHEN REQUIRED.

Apr 30 86

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

SALESMEN WANTED

TO SELL NURSERY STOCK.

"Profitable employment for honest, energetic men, either on salary or commission, expenses paid. A fine outfit furnished each salesmen. The business easily learned. We grow all the new and rare varieties of Fruit and Ornamental trees. Write for terms. HOOPES, BRO & THOMAS, Maple Ave., Nurseries, West Chester, Pa. Established 1853.

Sept. 14, 1888. 1m.

SALESMEN WANTED

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY,

(Refer to this paper.) Rochester, N. Y.

Sept. 14, 1888.-3m.

WOOL! WOOL!

WM. MURRAY & SON want you to bring your wool to Altoona and get the highest market price, either Cash or Trade. We have the largest stock of Dry Goods, Notions and Carpets in Central Pennsylvania to select from.

WM. MURRAY & SON,

1315 and 1317 Eleventh Ave.,

June 8th, 1888.-3m. Altoona, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED

To canvass for one of the largest, oldest established, BEST KNOWN NURSERIES in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. GENEVA NURSERY, Established 1846. W. & T. SMITH, GENEVA, N. Y.

Aug. 23. 3m

R. L. JOHNSTON, M. J. BUCK, A. W. BUCK.

ESTABLISHED 1872. **Johnston, Buck & Co.** BANKERS. **Ebensburg, Penn'a.** A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888. **Carrolltown Bank, Carrolltown, Pa.** T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of a general banking business:

DEPOSITS

Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS

Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS

Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS

Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodations will be extended.

Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,

JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

WANTED--AGENTS

TOSOLICITORDERS

For our Choice and Hardy Nursery Stock Steady work for energetic, temperate men. **Salary and expenses**, or commission if preferred. The business quickly and easily learned. **Satisfaction guaranteed** to customers and agents. Write immediately for terms. State age. Address

R. G. CHASE & CO.

1430 South Penn Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

Aug. 10-2m.

Important to Canvassers.

WANTED—Live Canvassers in every county in the United States to sell FOX'S PATENT REVERSIBLE SAD IRON, which combines two Sad Irons, Polisher, Fluter, &c., one iron doing the work of an entire set of ordinary irons. Is self-heating by gas or alcohol lamp. **DOES AWAY WITH HOT KITCHENS.** Price moderate. A large and lasting income insured to good canvassers. Address, for circulars, &c., FOX SAD IRON CO., 95 Reade St., N. Y.

Pierce's Pleasant Purgative LITTLE LIVER Pellets PILLS. The Original

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a **laxative, alterative, or purgative,** these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE,

Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of **Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.** In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

$500 REWARD

is offered by the manufacturers of **Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy,** for a case of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hawking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians.

By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of **Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Coryza,** and **Catarrhal Headache.** Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of *Ithaca, N. Y.*, writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

THOMAS J. HUSHING, Esq., *203 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.*, writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

ELI ROBBINS, *Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa.*, says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

WE WANT YOU!

To send us 40 cents for one of our

6-in. FARM W

The New Cast Iron Guns.

At the ordinance foundry of the South Boston Iron Works a large force of workmen is at present engaged in completing the third and last in the series of the three 12 in. cast iron rifled guns with a steel tube and steel hoops. The work of putting in the steel tube, which is inserted at the rear of the barrel, extending through from the breech, has just been completed, after three trials, to insure getting a perfectly tight joint at the shoulder or casing of the gun. The gun was placed horizontaly over a longitudinal pit, and was then covered in with a boiler annd sheet iron. A fire was built under it, extending from the breech of the gun to a point in front of the trunnions. The body of the gun was expanded by the heat, and the steel tube was inserted from the rear. A stream of cold water was kept circulating through the bore of the tube, to keep it cool, during the whole operation, which lasted about twenty-one hours. The gun was then cooled down at the breech to make it grip the tube, so that in contracting the front end of the tube was brought to a tight joint against the forward shoulders in the casing or body of the gun. An ingenious arrangement of bolts and screws, together with a 100 ton jack, was used in inserting the tube and holding it in place until the cooing was completed. The gun will be transferred to the lathe in a few days to be finished, bored and rifled, and will be delivered to the government early in the fall.

The Great Mines of Japan.

R. Kondo, a trustee of the Mining University of Japan, who came to this city with the Japanese Minister to the United States, left for Mexico Friday for the purpose of examining the mines in that country. He will return to San Francisco about the 28th.

Mr. Kondo astonished State Mineralogists Irelan and Superintendent Hall recently while down in a mine at Grass Valley. Mr. Kondo asked how many men were employed there.

"We employ about 250 men the year round," was the reply of Mr. Hall.

Then Mr. Hall asked how many men Mr. Rondo employed in his copper mine.

"Well," replied the Japanese Crœsus "there are about 20,000 men employed as laborers and 6,000 in the smelting works in various capacities."

The superintendent turned pale and Mineralogist Irelan lapsed into silence.

Mr. Kondo stated further that the copper-miners are eight miles square. The common workman received 50 cents a day, but the foremen and superintendents received salaries higher than is paid for similar work here. The heads of the various departments are generally Europeans, and they received from $150 a month to 6,000 a year.

Mr. Kondo is reputed to be the wealthiest man in Japan outside of the Royal family. He operates sixteen different mines of gold, silver, and copper. His principle desire is to obtain a thorough knowledge of the mining machinery used, and for this purpose he will visit Arizona, Nevada, and Colorado in turn. After a visit to Washington and the great copper mines in Michigan he will return home by the way of England, Germany, and France.

MAGNETISM IN WELLS.—I read in a paper, a short time ago, an account of a magnetic well, which the writer evidently thought was something wonderful. In reality it is a very common occurrence to find magnetism in drilling wells. I have been engaged in the business for eight years, and it is seldom that I penetrate the earth to any great depth without coming in contact with magnetic influences. On withdrawing the auger when it is highly magnetized, spikes or other iron substances adhere to it with great tenacity. These veins or streaks of magnetism occur at various depths, and sometimes but a few feet of the stratum is impregnated with it, and on going below its influence is not not noticed on the auger. We sometimes encounter magnetism two or three times in the same well.

Drink Some Milk Hot.

Milk heated to about 100 degrees Fahrenheit loses for a time a degree of its sweetness and density. No one who, fatigued by over-exertion of body and mind, has ever experienced the reviving influence of a tumbler of this beverage, heated as hot as can be sipped will willingly forego a resort to it because of its being rendered somewhat less acceptable to the palate. The promptness with which its cordial influence is felt is indeed surprising. Some portion of it seems to be appropriated and digested almost immediately and many who now fancy that they need alcholic stimulents when exhausted by fatigue will find in this simple draught an equivalent that will be abundantly satisfying and far more enduring in its effects.

Largest Tree in America.

The Virginia City Enterprise says the largest tree in the world stands in a small basin near the Kaweah, and is surrounded on all sides by a wall of huge rocks. There is so much brush in the vicinity that the little valley in which the tree stands is almost inaccessible. The men who saw it had no rule, tape-line measure of any kind, but one of them measured the tree with his rifle, which is four feet in length. He found it to be 44 lengths of his gun in circumference at a point as high above the ground as he could reach. The top of the tree has been broken off, but it is still of immense hight.

What it Takes to Feed a Locomotive.

It will perhaps interest some readers to know how much fuel a locomotive burn. This of course depends upon the quality of fuel, work done, speed, and character of the road. On freight trains an average consumption may be taken at about 1 to 1¼ pounds of coal consumed per car per mile. With passenger trains, the cars which are heavier and the speed higher, the coal consumption is greater. A freight train of 30 cars, at a speed of 30 miles per hour, would therefore burn from 800 to 1,350 pounds of coal per hour.

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that the most delicate stomach will bear.
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Practical Turnip-Feeding.

Mr. F. D. Curtis, to practice what he preaches, uses turnips in feeding his hogs, and gives his experience. He says that the best pork ever made on the farm was made by feeding sixteen old hogs, twice a day, five bushels of turnips and swedes, boiled, and mixed with a half bushel of rye, ground entire. Three weeks before killing-time the rye was increased to three pecks at each meal. The turnips were cooked in a potash kettle, which held, heaping full, ten bushels, when boiled until soft they were shoveled into a barrel, and the kettle filled again; they were cooked with about half the fire required for the first lot. The troughs were filled with the turnips, the meal spread on, and the mass worked together with a hoe. The hogs were then allowed to pitch in. After filling themselves with this succulent and healthful food, they would go out into the field and lie down and sleep until it was digested, and then go and eat the rowen, or pick up the green leaves from the roots, and also the little turnips left in a portion of the field. They were fed only two meals a day, and this gave them time and an appetite to eat grass, leaves and raw roots, which in their turn helped to make growth and a healthy condition. These hogs were fattened with seventy-five per cent. of lean meat in them, and the flavor was as near perfect as possible.

The store hogs were left in the pasture until winter came, and had very little meal, plenty of swede leaves, carrot tops, some apples, and all the grass they wanted

I have never wintered hogs cheaper than the past year. Two-thirds of their entire food up to within a few days, has been nothing but turnips, and the most of these common flat turnips, called the red-top. The trnips have been fed raw morning and noon, with a supper of thin slop, made of bran and rye meal and water, mixed up fresh.

To cap the whole experiment one of his young sows on a very cold night, farrowed a litter of eleven fine pigs, all of which did well. He says, if turnips are 90 or 95 per cent. water, they produce wonderfully smart litters of pigs. The average squeasking, weak and helpless litter of pigs would all have died if they had been left to help themselves.

Useful Suggestions.

A thin coating of mucilage is recommended as a remedy for burns; it excludes all air and allays pain.

For scouring steel knives, rub two common hard bricks together, put the dust thus obtained in a box in a handy place; you will find nothing better.

Coal ashes mixed with salt and water to a stiff paste will harden like a rock and are good to fill cracks in stoves and can be used to line a coal or soapstone stove.

A simple dessert is made by lining the sides of a mould with sponge cake and the bottom with sliced bananas. Fill the mould with stiff whipped cream. Set it on ice until eaten.

To kill rats, fill a common wash-boiler one-third full of water, and sprinkle over the surface a few handfuls of oats. These will float on the surface, and look like a tempting feast; but the rat that ventures in is drowned.

If the tomato vines are not staked, cut off the lower branches so as to trim the vines somewhat to a tree shape. By pinching off the ends of the tops and branches more laterals will be thrown out, and the limbs become stronger and better able to support the fruit.

In cold weather, food that supplies carbon should be taken, but less in hot weather. During April and May, and also in July and August, but little animal food should be eaten. A mixed diet is best, neither drawing nourishment entirely from the animal nor the vegetable kingdom.

Why Red-Haired Girls Don't Tan.

A red-haired girl, I believe, never turns brown. That, I understood from a learned physician, is because she has too much iron in her blood. It is the iron that gives the fine Titian hue to her hair. If she had less iron in her blood her hair would probably be brown or chestnut, or perhaps blonde. The varying degrees of redness that you see in different proportions of iron in their blood. A girl with glossy, brownish hair that shows red in a strong light has only a fair share of iron in her blood, but a bricktop, if I may be permitted the expression, a bricktop is full of iron. The doctors know of no way of neutralizing the effect of the iron. Perhaps they wouldn't resort to it, even if they knew it. For it is the iron in the blood that makes the red-headed girls so strong and hardy and good-natured. It also is the cause of freckles, which are very good for the health. And it is noticed as a singular thing—probably also having some relation to the iron in the blood—that mosquitoes never bite red-headed girls. So you see, according to the dictum of this learned physician, a red-headed girl has many advantages over her dark-haired sister.

To Prevent Forging.

There is no driver of a horse but that has felt the annoyance that results from forging or striking the forward shoes by the hind ones, and yet this can be prevented. The occasion of the forging is the hind feet are thrown forward and strike the front feet before they can get out of the way, a result of the action of the horse, which can be corrected by using a heavy toe-weight shoe on the front feet to make the horse reach further. After the front shoe has been nailed on, take a rule and measure the distance from the coronet to the bottom part of the toe, observing the slant of the foot. Measuring the hind foot the same way it will be found to be about an inch shorter, and it can be raised quicker by placing the shoe on the hind foot so that the distance from the coronet to the bottom of the toe is the same as the front foot, and then let the shoe project well behind, making it a little heavy, then the foot will not be raised so high and thrown so far forward, and so forging will be prevented. This is a very simple procedure, and one that can be ordered by any farmer who is troubled by forging in his horses, and save an unnecessary annoyance.

WARM WAVES.

Are rolling in. You can't escape them; but you can escape the sleepless nights, loss of appetite, and languid feeling that result from draining the nervous force by muscular or mental exertion in summer's torrid days. The use of Paine's Celery Compound, that great nervetonic, will at once strengthen the nervous system, and fortify it against the attacks of summer debility. This preparation is a medicine—not a drink. It is a scientific combination of the best tonics, giving lasting benefit to body and brain. It cures all nervous diseases, and has brought new life and health to thousands whose weakened nerves were the cause of their many ills. It is especially valuable at this season, when feeble persons are so liable to sunstroke, a disease which is nearly always fatal. Paine's Celery Compound, by restoring perfect health, almost entirely removes the liability to this dread disease. If you feel the effects of summer's heat, you can't afford to delay another day before gaining the vitality only obtained by the use of this great medicine. *Sold by Druggists. $1.00. Six for $5.00.*
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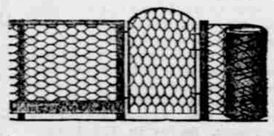

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Nurtured by Wolves.

The *Zoologist* for March reprints an extraordinary pamphlet entitled: "An Account of Wolves Nurturing Children in Their Dens." This pamphlet was printed in Plymouth in 1852 and has long been out of print. On a wrapper of a coppy in the Zoological Library of the natural History Museum at South Kensington there is the following memorandum in the handwriting of the late by Colonel Hamilton Smith: "This account, I am informed by friends, is written Colonel Sleeman, of the Indian army, the well-known officer who had charge of the Thugg inquiries and who resided long in the forests of India." The writer records a number of cases of children who are said to have been nurtured by wolves in India. In one instance a large female wolf was seen to leave her den, followed by three whelps and a little boy. This happened near Chandour, ten mile from Sultanpoor, in the year 1847. The boy went on all fours and ran as fast as the whelps could. He was caught with difficulty and had to be tied, as he was very resolute and struggled hard to rush into holes and dens. When a grown-up person came near him he became alarmed and tried to steal away, but when a child came near him he rushed at it with a fierce snarl, like that of a dog, and tried to bite it. When cooked meat was placed near him he rejected it with disgust, but when raw meat was offered he seized it with avidity, put it on the ground under his hands like a dog and ate it with evident pleasure. He would not let any one come near him while he was eating, but he made no objection to a dog coming and sharing his food with him.

The trooper who captured the boy left him in charge of the Rajah of Hashpoor, who sent him to Captain Nichellets, commanding the first Regiment of the Oude Local Infantry at Sultanpoor, and some interesting notes as to the boy's habits are given on this officers' authority. He died in August, 1860, and after his death it was remembered that he had never been known to laugh or smile. He used signs when he wanted anything and very few of them, except when hungry. When his food was placed at some distance from him he would run to it on all fours like any four-footed animal, but at other times he would walk uprightly. He shunned human beings and seemed to care for nothing but eating. If the pamphlet can be proved to be perfectly trustworthy it certainly deserves to be carefully studied by anthropologists.

Filling Out Orchards.

In almost every orchard are vacant places caused by the death of the trees first set. If this happens the first year or two, the vacant places may be filled, and with a little extra care the latter-set tree will be able to hold its own, and come into bearing about as soon as its fellows. But among older trees a vacant place cannot be so easily filled. There seems to be room enough, but there is not. The tops may not intermingle by many a yard, but close examination of the soil shows that the roots of surrounding trees have interlaced throughout the vacancy. Generally, if a young tree is set among a lot of older ones, the farmer does his best to befriend it. He digs a deep wide hole, partly fills it with manure, covers with dirt, and sets his tree over it. Quite often the tree thus injudiciously coddled dies the first year. If it lives, it has a sickly, precarious existence. All around it are robber trees, whose roots start for this rich foraging as soon as it was placed there. They establish themselves firmly under the little tree. Perhaps the latter, after a desperate struggle of a few years, yields a little fruit. It is nature's effort to offset attempted destruction by an unnatural stimulation of the means of reproduction. Much the better course, if a vacancy occur in the orchard, is to fill the vacant place with manure, and omit the tree planting. Almost all orchards are too crowded, and an occasional vacancy is really an advantage.

Photographing in Colors.

The latest invention in photography is the discovery of a process by which colors as well as objects may be photographed. By the use of several plates instead of one, three negatives are taken on plates specially prepared. These are exposed in a triple camera. In front of them "light filters" are set, carefully adjusted, so as to admit to plate the amount of light just requisite impress on the negative the picture of such a color as will, when combined with the other two colored negatives, reproduce the desired color and light and shade of the object photographed. In a recent lecture Mr. Ives, an inventor, exhibited the photograph of a landscape, in which the different shades of green in foliage and varied colors of sky, houses, and barn, with the rich orange of autumn leaves, were perfectly portrayed.

This will work a revolution even in photo-engraving, while the composite photographic process, producing the fine lines of wood engraving, which the gelatinized zinc plate was not able to furnish, now rivals handwork so accurately that the difference is not discernible except to the expert.

How to Write on Ice with Ink.

Not many of you my children will care to write your letters on ice, even during the summer months. But I was rather struck with the novel idea, when a boy of the Red School-house told the dear Little School-ma'am a bit of news that lately had come to this country from Austria. It appears that Francis Joseph, the Emperor of Austria, has a country seat near Vienna., and on this fine royal estate is a lake which in winter is used as a skating pond. Well, during one of the latest Austrian "cold snaps," an expert Vienna gentleman went skating there, with a little reservoir of ink adjusted to the back of his skate in such a way as to allow the ink to flow out in a fine, steady stream. Then off he started, and before he had skated long, there appeared in his rapid track the name of the Crown Princess, beautifully and plainly written upon the ice.

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FINZER'S OLD HONESTY
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Will be found a Combination not always to be had.
A FINE QUALITY OF
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FINZER'S LOOK FOR THIS OLD HONESTY ON EACH PLUG
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DON'T FAIL TO GIVE
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DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER
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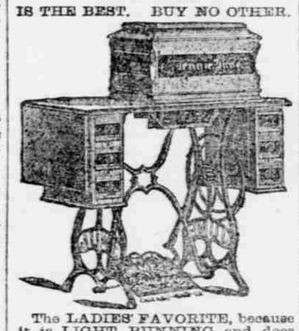

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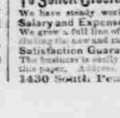

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Example for Boys to Imitate.

At one of the mills in the city of Boston a boy was wanted and a piece of paper was tacked on one of the posts, so that all the boys could see it as they passed by. The paper read:

"Boy wanted. Call at the office tomorrow morning."

At the time named there was a host of boys at the gate. All were admitted, but the overseer was a little perplexed as to the best way of choosing one from so many, and said he: "Now boys, when I want one of you, how can I choose from so many?"

After thinking a moment he invited them all into the yard, and driving a nail into a large tree, and taking a short stick, told them that the boy who should hit the nail with stick a little distance from the tree should have the place.

The boys all tried hard, and after three hard trials, each failed to hit the nail. The boys were told to come again the next morning, and this time when the gate was opened there was but one boy, who after being admitted picked up the stick, and throwing it at the nail, hit it every time.

"How is this?" said the overseer. "What have you been doing?"

And the boy looking up with tears in his eyes, said: "You see, sir, I have a motner and we are very poor. I have no father' sir, and I thought I would like to get the place, and so help all I can; and after going home yesterday, I drove a nail into the barn, and have been trying ever since, and have come down this morning to try again."

The boy was admitted to the place. Many years have passed since then and the boy is now a prosperous and wealthy man; and at the time of an accident at the mills, he was the first to step forward with a gift of $500 to relieve the sufferers. His success came by perseverance.

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

A new post-office in West Virginia is named Caress. It will suit the mails.

Why is a lover like a kernel of corn? Because he turns white when he pops.

Red pepper is appropriately called the summer season—because it is the hottest of them all.

The Jersey mosquito and the Jersey hotel man have organized a big bill trust.

They say that hops are no longer fashionable at summer resorts, not even in the beer.

Mr. Gladstone has presented to a church in Flintshire the money he received for his reply to Robert G. Ingersoll.

"No, indeed," said the young lady from Boston, adjusting her eyeglasses "I never ride in those Robert-tailed cars."

Leatherine is announced as the latest English export. They call it beefsteak in most American boarding houses.

At York Harbor the ladies so far outnumbered the gentlemen this season that the place is known as the ole shore.

A man with lantern jaws and a brilliant nose ought to be able to get along pretty comfortably on a dark night.

Some of the richest men in England owe all their wealth to beer. And some of the poorest there owe all their poverty to beer.

Teacher (to class)—In this stanza what is meant by the line "The shades of night were falling fast?" Bright Scholar—"The people were pulling down the blinds."

Facts Worth Knowing.

Ketchup is very foolish. It wets even in in hot weather.

Lend a dishonest man money and you will find him out sooner or later. It will be out when you call for the return of your money.

We all grumble at the shortness of time, but we should scorn to look at a functionary who should offer to give us six months.

Don't ask a woman over thirty her old she is. Wait until she tells you, and then add eight.

Don't feel sure because you find that a man doesn't know how to play poker that he cannot beat you in a horse trade.

Don't use alcohol if you want to preserve your life. It doesn't work so well on men as it does in glass jars on desks.

Don't despise a man because he is poor. You can hire him a good deal cheaper than you could if he were well-to-do.

The famous old Gen. Wayne inn, in Baltimore, the old Maryland hostlerie of the days of periwigs and three-cornered hats, is soon to be sold.

Don't look a gift mule in the heel. If you must know exactly how he is shod behind, hire an experienced darkey to find out for you.

Don't kiss a girl as the poet says he did, "under the silent stars." Tip her head back gently and kiss her about half an inch under the tip of her little snub nose.

Don't laugh when you see a woman trying to drive a horse. It may seem funny to you, but think how the poor horse must suffer.

Teach the Boys.

To be obedient.
To have patience.
To be temperate in all things.
To read books that are worth reading.
Never to chew, smoke, drink or use profane language.
To keep themselves neat and clean.
To shun evil company and rough ways.
To take off their hats when they enter the house.
To be useful in the house as well as out of it.
Always to be employed in some useful way.
To be polite at all times and have a kind word for everybody.
To keep early hours and always to be punctual and industrious.
To get their lessons and obey the rules of school.
To avoid the contracting of bad habits, and strive to be manly always.
To be kind and courteous to each other in the school-room and on the street.